The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] 1,772.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR...... Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS .. Rs. 24 } Postage Extra.

...nger langu...
...periences ...
...permise...
...a shareh...
...end themselves to the [illegible]ription to the *Bombay Gazette*
...vice travelled by P. and O. ...
...ce the new system of purchas...
...ed, and have no hesitation in saying ...
...rite, and beer supplied are of a very inferior...
...andy is Hennessy's cheapest brand, for which ...
...mate price of 5s. or 5s. 6d. a bottle is ...
...e sherry is so bad, and I may add so de...
...have never known an instance of a se...
the ... once tried it. Th... anything but the ... one's greatest sta... I am confident w... But the travelli... drink something... consumed. Ev... by P. and O., ... commanders ... to the belief ... I am conf... passenger ... as the ne... holders ... action ... tem of ... plyi... but ... a r... Thi... syste... fore a... officer... are ... for... not... were...

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] ... Rs. 40 / 21 / ... Rs. 65 / 36 / 20 / 7

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. ... 5 0 / 2 0 / 2 8 / ... 2½ As. / ... less than eight lines.

... ADVERTISEMENTS. ... 8 As. per Line / ... 4 ... / ... 2 ... / ...guages, double the above. ... inserted for a considerable ... may be made. ... OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE...

... Money Orders, and other Remittances, ... made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The [illegible] 1,133 Tons, 180 H.P., Co... [illegible] despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible]

January 1874.

...cherry
Calicut
Beypore
Cochin
Alleppy
Leaves Tuticorin ... 16
" Colombo ... 18
" Galle ... 20
" Negapatam ... 22
" Madras ... 25
" Coconada ... 27
" Vizagapatam ... 28
" Bimlipatam ... 29
" Gopaulpore ... 30
" False Point ... 31
Feb.
Arrives at CALCUTTA ... 2

Cargo for ... Rangoon and China can be booked by the Steamers ... from intermediate ports for transhipment at ... the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamers, which ...

... the most expeditious and economical for Passengers ... Wynaad Coffee District, Bangalore, and Madras, who ... Beypore, and proceed from thence by ... Calcutta may take the same route, picking ...

... No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and ... at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,0.. Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1874.

Jan. 1874.		Jan. 1874.	
[illegible]	2	Leave BUSREH	21
[illegible]	5	" Fao	21
[illegible]	7	" Koweit	22
[illegible]	10	" Bushire	23
[illegible]	11	" Linga	25
[illegible]	13	" Bunder Abbas	26
[illegible]	14	" Muscat Feb.	1
[illegible]	16	" Gwadur	3
[illegible]	19	" Kurrachee	6
[illegible]	20	Arrive BOMBAY	9

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 4 o'clock.

The Steamship BURMAH, 1,051 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sampson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1874, at 5 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 638 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRY SAILINGS.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 5th January 1874, the FERRY STEAMER to OORUN and OOLWA will leave Carnac Bunder at 8 A.M. instead of 8-30 A.M. The Ferry Steamer to Alibagh will leave Carnac Bunder at 2 P.M. instead of 3 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 29th December 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every day each way between SURAT and GOGO (Sundays excepted.)

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 3 0 0
Second Class	2 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

The Steamers leave Surat and Gogo in the morning according to state of the tide between the hours of 5 A.M. and 9 A.M.

The Steamer leaving Surat on Saturdays proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and starts from that port every Monday morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oorun	2 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hog Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oolwa	3 0 0	0 12 0	[illegible]
Rewas	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Dharamtur	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Thull	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0
Alibaugh	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 6 0
Rewdunda	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 12 noon.

The Rewas and Dharamtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and returning leaves Dharamtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 8 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coucas, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS ......Rs. 800 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS ...... " 500 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,380 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£[illegible]	£50 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£[illegible]	£35 0	£14-6
To Suez	£[illegible]	£32 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years HALF FARES.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. O. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th December 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 5th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. [illegible], (2,984 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain J. M. Rogers, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Athens, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 Tons and 450 H.P.) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any shipment of goods, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class ....Rs. 680
Second Class ....Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following blackwood carved furniture, consisting of carved large and small round tables, full carved ladies' writing desk, carved piano chair, teapoys, carved stools with damask cushions, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, blackwood cupboard, wardrobe, hat stand, dressing and washing tables, camp cots, easy chairs, blackwood ... cradles, &c., &c.

Sundries consisting of Bohemian glass, gilt and decorated flower vases, toilet bottles, boxes of toilet and household soap, scents, pomatum, large size pictures, carriage and riding whips, 1 case socks and stockings, 2 cases of blotting paper, &c. &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, consisting of grey shirtings, ... jaconets, prints, chintz, scarfs, grey dhooties.

7 Cases White Dhooties 40 by 11 yds.
10 " do. 40 by 10 "
5 " do. 44 by 10 "

On account and at the risk of the Mortgager—

3 Gold Diamond Rings.
27 " Buttons.
1 " Necklace.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st December 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction the stock of ... at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.—3 Bales grey shirtings, 4 cases dhooties, 3 cases fancy goods, 2 cases oil paintings pictures, 1 case mock jet and gold jewellery consisting of earrings, brooches, bracelets, lockets, necklets, neck chains, studs, buttons, 2 boxes buttons of gold, ivory, coral crosses, pendants, shirt studs, &c., &c.

6 Cases Eau-de-Cologne.
2 " Fancy Matches.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

On TUESDAY the 6th proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock p.m., at their auction room, Meadow Street, No. 40, by order of Mr. H. A. [illegible], sole administrator to the estate of Dhunbaijee alias Heerabai, widow of the late Ardaseer Hormusjee Santook, the following valuable Jewellery, consisting of large pearl two rows bracelet, pearl ... 7-string pearl necklace, pearl vara, pearl and diamond ..., diamond earrings, diamond and pearl ..., diamond, ruby, and enamel rings, and loose pearls, gold bangles, neck chain, gold and silver snuff boxes, and other gold ornaments, silver ware, &c.

The above jewellery is now on view from the 30th instant.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

31st December 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Messuage Buildings and Land at Malabar Hill, Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 12th day of January 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate and effects of Nowrojee Byramjee Parukh, late Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Belgaum, deceased, the following property:—

All the messuage or bungalow coach-house, stable, out-buildings and land, situate on the top of Malabar Hill, on the east side of the public highway called Nepean Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,22? square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the public highway known as the New Road leading to Chowpatty, on the west partly by the said Nepean Road and partly by Government ground, on the north by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee and Muccoondjee Shamjee and on the south by Government ground which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 199 and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Kemp and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of two Desirable Residences and Land at Matheran, in the Zillah of Tanna.

On TUESDAY, the 13th day of January 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell in two lots, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of the Administrator, with the Will annexed of the Estate and Effects of Nowrojee Byramjee Parukh, late Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Belgaum, deceased, the following properties:—

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement four acres and [illegible] goontas or thereabouts, being No. 1?9 in the Map of Matheran, deposited in the Office of the Collector of Tannah, together with the messuage, dwelling-house, and buildings standing thereon, known as Parbul House, situate on the west side of the public road at Matheran, in the sub-district of Kolapore, Zillah Tannah, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by property belonging to A. D. Carvalho, Esq., and on the north and south by the public road.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-four goontas or thereabouts, being No. 70 in the Map of Matheran, deposited in the office of the Collector of Tanna, together with the messuage, dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, known as Garbut Hall, situate on the west side of a public road at Matheran, in the sub-district of Kolapore Zilla Tanna, and bounded on the east by the said public road, on the west by Government ground, No. 140, on the north by Lots Nos. 102. 160, and on the south by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to public competition on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder,

A quantity of timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers. Also,

200 tons logs Moulmein Teak, ex Magdalla.

A quantity of Boards, ex Benefactress:—150 tons mill sawn defective scantlings and short timber adaptable for a variety of useful purposes.

This will be an unusually advantageous opportunity for private builders or small contractors to meet with timber ready cut, for almost any purpose required, and in usefully adjusted lots.

SALE of Superior First-class Moulmein Teak Squares, Boards, and Scantlings.

On TUESDAY next, the 6th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will resume the sale at Tank Bunder, of the remaining Cargo of Teak Timber received from the wreck of the Ship Montpellier, consisting of

1670 Tons 1st Class Logs.
53 " Boards.
2 " Scantlings.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st December 1873.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS.

FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 21, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HALLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD WILL GIVE HER SECOND GRAND CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 6TH.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE.

GRAND OPERA CONCERT, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 2ND, 1874, IN THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

The whole of the Selections on the Programme will be represented in costume.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ....Rs. [illegible]
Stalls .... [illegible]
Gallery .... [illegible]
Pit .... 8 Annas.

Full particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI, Proprietor.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND AND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

Will continue their Performances in the above Theatre on the following Nights:

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31ST,
THURSDAY, JAN. 1ST, 1874.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets to admit Three, Rs. 10.

Dress Circle ......Rs. 4 | Gallery ......Rs. 2
Stalls ...... 3 | Pit 1

Full particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held, in the Club House, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30th, at 5-30 P.M.

J. WESTALL, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 30th December 1873.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—A Batch of First-class 63 HORSES, specially selected for India by the well-known Importer, Dr. R. J. HUNTER, will be exposed FOR SALE at the Byculla Commission Stables on and after 1st January 1874.

WM. YOUNGER and Co.'s BEER, per s.s. ATHOL:—

CASH of 4 dozen quarts, for ....Rs. 22
" 8 " pints, for 20½

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

Bombay.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.
S. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal ... 30 "
Do. Vino de Pasto ... 29 "
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 & 24 "
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal ... 24 "
M. F. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry ... 26 "
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils ......Pts. 23 "
Do. ......Qts. 45 "
Do. Magnums ... 85 "
Arthur H. Browning's ...Qts. 30 "
Do. do. ...Pts. 11 "
BRANDY—Baynal & Co.'s Superior ... 24 "
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868 ... 16 "
Chateau Delorme Margaux ... 16 "
R. E. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe ... 14 "
Do. Margaux ... 17 "

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY, ...Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Ditto .... 15 "
CLARET, Yellow Seal .... 12 "
Ditto Red Seal .... 30 "
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE .... 40 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, and Co. invite attention to their large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS, WRITING CASES, ALBUMS, WORKS of ART, &c., &c., forming HANDSOME AND USEFUL PRESENTS for the NEW YEAR.

DRESSING BAGS, WRITING CASES, ALBUMS, &c.

LADIES' 15 INCH Levant Morocco TRAVELLING, WRITING, DRESSING, and WORK BAG, lined Silk, and fitted complete with engraved electro fittings, Pearl instruments, &c., &c., with outside pocket and registered lock ....Nett Rs. 112 8

LADIES' 15 INCH SECOND MOROCCO, ditto, ditto, ditto, fitted complete as above ....Nett Rs. 103 0

LADIES' 15 INCH DRESSING BAG, fitted complete, lined blue Silk ....Nett Rs. 95 0

GENTLEMEN'S 14 INCH DRESSING BAG, Levant Morocco, fitted, electro-plated fittings complete. Nett Rs. 85 0

GENTLEMEN'S 18 INCH STANDARD NAPOLEON; ditto, ditto, ditto, fitted complete ....Nett Rs. 115 0

WRITING DESK, chequered Dark-red Persian, fitted with Stationery and Inkstand ....Nett Rs. 26 0

Ditto ditto ditto, 10 INCH, three-fold, fitted with Stationery, Blotter, Ink, 2 Bostonite Tablets, Pen, Pencil, Paper, Knife, Scissors, &c., &c. ....Rs. 32 8

SCRAP ALBUMS—BOUND FULL MOROCCO, Dark-red or Dark-brown, handsomely gilt and tooled, and lettered "Scraps" 11 by 9 ....Rs. 25 8

Ditto, ditto, 14 by 12 ....Rs. 45 0

CARTES DE VISITE ALBUMS in great variety, Rs. 10 to 48 0

GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS.

NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE, on elegant Stand...Rs. 16 0
PATENT GRAPHOSCOPE, very handsome, combining Graphoscope and Stereoscope .... " 36 0
STEREOSCOPES, with ring to raise or lower .... " 25 0
MAGIC LANTERNS, with box of Sliders ......from " 7 0
PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, DOMINOES, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL, 21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,

FOR

OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES. TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and MRS. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and [illegible] pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz. and [illegible] oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, also of Military Band Instruments, are now ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	13 0	to	20 0	Under Pants	6 0	to	8 0	Cholera Belts			3 0
Overland Suits, All-wool			27 0	Overland Trunks	22 0	to	40 0	Warm Gloves			2 0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)			35 0	Best Solid Leather			50 0	Warm Mufflers			3 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to	45 0	Extra Size Leather			65 0	Gent's Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2 0	to	3 8
Dressing Gowns	8 8	to	23 0	Jack-hide Bags			25 0	Paper Collars, per dozen			0 12
Pyjamas	3 0	to	8 8	Black-hide Circular Tops			32 0	Linen Collars, all New Shapes			6 0
Oxford Shirts, each			6 0	Sovereign Belts			3 4	Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached			8 8
White Shirts, each			4 8	Tiffin Basket			18 0	Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8	to	20 0
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0	to	4 8	Courier Bags	5 0	to	[illegible] 8	Warm Merino, per dozen	15 8	to	23 0
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)			8 0	Soiled Linen Bags	5 0	to	6 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	8 0	to	18 8
Silk and Wool Shirts			8 8	Sponge Bags			2 0	Silk Umbrellas			11 4
Spun Silk Shirts			11 0	Hair Brushes in Leather Case, per pair			9 0	Long Rugs & Scotch Mauds	15 0	to	[illegible]
Cardegan Jacket, very warm			9 8	Travelling Pillows			2 0	Blankets			11 0
Under-Vests	3 8	to	6 0	Rug Straps	1 8	to	2 8	Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8	to	12 8
				Waterproof Suits, complete			23 0				
				Travelling Caps			3 8				

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

HAS JUST OPENED IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BONNETS, HATS, DRESSES, AND EVERY DETAIL OF MILLINERY.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE,
VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150
GOLD WATCHES " 50 to 2,000
CLOCKS " 15 to 150
MUSICAL BOXES " 15 to 300
JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., Hummum Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO., 4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots ... Rs. 2? per Pair.
Do. Best Patent Leather Boots ,, 30 "
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete ... " 8 "

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE,
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra " 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund " 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee " 1869, First Prize.
Bombay " 1873, First Class Silver Medal.
The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.
And
The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864, 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.
All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND,

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial ....£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped 6 6 9
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. 13 13 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes 21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 27 6 0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents, Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay; Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras; Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON,

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dollond, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

WANTED.

AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, having a large and influential connection in the Punjaub, would be glad to UNDERTAKE an AGENCY for the SALE of IRON, WINES, &c., &c. Address, "AGENCY," Umritsur, Punjaub, N. W. P.

WANTED, THEODOLITES, new or second hand. Also MEN to use them. Instruments for Sale should be sent to WUDWAN on or about the 5th January next, for inspection by the Undersigned. Candidates for employment as Surveyors should present themselves for examination at the same time and place.

G. F. HANCOCK, Captain, Superintendent of Surveys.

Kattywar Districts, 13th December 1873.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from TUESDAY, the 23rd, to FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive; also on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, and the 1st January next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 12th December 1873.

In the matter of "ALLOO PAROO," a Convict, and of the ship "BELVEDERE."

NOTICE TO INSURERS.—WHEREAS the ship "Belvedere," Captain Stevenson, Commanding, was in the month of ... on the High Seas between Bombay and ..., and in the year 18.. ALLOO PAROO was tried and convicted by the late Supreme Court of Bombay of felony in having ... before the fact to the felonious destruction of the said ship by fire, and his property and effects became thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen:

AND WHEREAS in the year 1854 there was a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,90,... or thereabouts in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen which had accrued from the said forfeiture, and in pursuance of an order of Her Majesty in that behalf made, and as an act of her own grace and favour and of her own mere motion the said sum of Rs 2,90,000 or thereabouts was distributed amongst the Companies and persons by whom the "Belvedere" and her cargo had been insured, mentioned in the list at foot of this Advertisement;

AND WHEREAS since the said distribution in 1854 further sums of money have accrued from such forfeiture and are now in the possession of the Government of Bombay, amounting to Rs. 22,913-4-0 or thereabouts, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that this sum shall be distributed in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the said sum of Rs. 2,90,000 was distributed amongst the said Insurers of the ship "Belvedere" upon production of such proof and execution of such deed or deeds as may be required by me, the Undersigned, after deducting therefrom all expenses of and attendant upon such proof, deed, or deeds and distribution;

NOTICE is hereby given, that the present representatives of the said offices, firms and persons who were such Insurers of the ship "Belvedere" and cargo as aforesaid, are requested to furnish me with particulars, in writing, of their names and addresses, and of the amounts of their respective Insurances and of the payments made by them on account of the same respectively, as well as of the moneys received by them respectively on the said former distribution, or otherwise towards repayment of such Insurance moneys.

And NOTICE is hereby further given, that such of the said Insurers as shall have failed to furnish the above particulars, by the 1st of March next, will thereafter be excluded from all benefit in the said distribution of the said sum of Rs. 22,913-4-0.

And NOTICE is lastly hereby given, that in no event will any further concession out of the said Estate be made in favour of the insurers above mentioned, or any of the creditors of the said "Alloo Paroo."

CHARLES PEILE, Acting Solicitor to Government.

List of Insurance Offices, Companies, Firms and Persons, Insurers of the "Belvedere," who participated in the former Distribution in 1854 as above mentioned.

The Bombay Insurance Company.
The Bombay Insurance Society.
The Canton Insurance Office.
The Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Star Insurance Company.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Sons and Company.
The Native Insurance Society.
The Friends.
Huttasing Kessrising and Company.
Hindoostan Insurance Society.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Commercial Insurance Society.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH.

(*With Power to Increase.*)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.

Instalment on Allotment Rs. 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR, Esq., Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker.
A. E. PEILE, Esq., Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H.M.S. *Abyssinia*.
(*With power to add to their number.*)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BANKERS.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

AUDITORS.

T. LIDBETTER, Esq.; S. READ, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.

The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negociations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles which are supplied from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering, and all orders from up-country must be accompanied by a remittance*, and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale;—Shareholders can thus, by writing out a list of articles required and sending the list with a remittance to the Society's Stores, obviate the necessity of any personal attendance.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurances of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale with a large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to believe that by careful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great commercial success in England, and a proved boon to persons of limited income. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will best be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association's existence, viz.:—

Date.	*Amount of Sales.*	*Date.*	*Amount of Sales.*
1865	£ 5,000	1869	£345,000
1866	21,000	1870	447,000
1867	83,000	1871	646,000
1868	218,000	1872	725,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £392,000, being therefore at the rate of £784,000 a year, viz. for grocery and wine £410,000, for hosiery and clothing £192,000, and for fancy goods, stationery, &c. £182,000."

At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, i.e. July 1873, in an *Article by a Member of the Civil Service Stores* (to which intending members are referred for the fullest information) about 5,100 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.

"CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association, for the half-year ending the 28th February 1873, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 343 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 4,325. The issue of 213 tickets to members of the Civil Service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are authorized to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half year represented a value of £370,760, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £25,638. The gross profit on the trading was £31,323, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and from other sources of revenue, amounting to £1,236, makes a total gross income for the half-year of £32,559. The working expenses amounted to 6 2/3 per cent., or £20,115. The total net profit was £12,321."

The paid-up capital of the Civil Service Supply Association does not exceed £2,500. The net profit of £12,321, as quoted above, shows a percentage of nearly 500 per cent. on the capital of that Company.

The *Leeds Express* of the 4th June 1873 contains the following:—"CIVIL SERVICE PROFITS IN LONDON.—The Civil Service Co-operative Stores in the Haymarket have just closed their past year's accounts. It has been a very satisfactory year to the members, the goods sold and paid for across the counter in round numbers amounting to £400,000. In about the same time the more extensive stores of the parent society in Monkwell Street and Long Acre, sold £600,000 worth of groceries, wines, draperies, &c. The metropolitan middle classes, by whom the two institutions are mainly supported, expended thereat upwards of £1,000,000."

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

To the Directors of the

"BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED."

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers the sum of ... by cheque enclosed herewith, the sum of Rupees ... being a Deposit of Rs. 5 per share on ______ Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I hereby authorise you to forward by Post to my address the Certificate of the Shares allotted to me.

Signature ______
Name in full ______
Residence ______
Profession or Business ______
Date ______ 187

Deposits on application for Shares may be remitted to the Secretaries and Agents at the Offices, No. 11 Hummum Street, Bombay, for payment to the account of the Society, and the Bankers' Receipts will be sent back.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING, and REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

Lessons given on Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c.

Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, Regulated, and Polished to New.

Address:—NAWAB'S HOUSE, NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY from TUESDAY the 23rd to FRIDAY the 26th instant, both days inclusive. Also on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, and the 1st January next.

Bombay, 10th December 1873.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY OFFICE—[illegible], MEADOW STREET.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible] LL.D. (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch).
George [illegible], Esq. (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co).
[illegible] W. Payne, Esq. (Solicitor).

AT the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors held at ... Tavern, on the 29th April 1873, The New ... effected during the past year were for £231,000, ... new Premium Income of £8,530. The result ... valuation, made on the strictest principles, was a Bonus ... of £1 per cent. per annum as an addition to the ... participating Policies, equivalent to a percentage varying ... to 50 per cent. of the premiums paid, and an addition ... per cent. to the Shareholders' fund. Reports and ... the Accounts may be had on application.

C. J. WALLIS, Manager for India.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting ... [illegible] ... CHARTER ... STEAMERS ... of ... to the West Coast ... may be directed. ... in port and ready for survey on the ... January 1874 ... will be required to provide ventilation, together ... as may be directed by the Agent for ... to be completed and the vessels ready to proceed to ... with promptness, and, if necessary, to be docked. ... Coal and Water Tanks will be supplied by Government. ... Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties ... (of Vessels taken up) to be ... Masters tendering. ... the average consumption of ... consumption of Coal ensures.

By Order,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, [illegible] December 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER, at the BOMBAY DOCKYARD, up to 12 o'clock on the [illegible] January 1874, for the supply by Contracts specified in the schedules, for ONE YEAR, from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or any number of complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in Cash.

Each Tenderer must produce with his tender samples of the principal stores for which he tenders, such as canvas by the bolt, rope by the coil, paint by the keg, oil by the tin, tallow by the pound. Unless the samples are equal to the Government sample, such tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. O'B. CAREW, Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th December 1873.

NOTICE.—In addition to the Prizes already advertised by the Government of India at the Horse Show, to be held in Calcutta on the 19th January 1874 the following Prizes will be given:—

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
G. M. S. I.

For the best Arab Stallion for Stud purposes	Rs. 1,000
For the second best do. do.	500
For the third best do. do.	250
For the best Country-bred Country Horse, of either sex	700
For the second best do. do.	300
For the third best do. do.	150

No Arab over 10 years old will be allowed to compete.

The Country-bred and Country Horses to be between the ages of 3 and 7 years.

Horses entered for these Prizes will be subject to all the Rules ... of the ... on the part of Government Entrance ... as published in the Notification of the Government of India, Military Department, dated 4th February 1873.

Applications for Stalls will be received up to the 1st January 1874, and should be addressed to

J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Joint Secretary, Govt. Horse Show,
Custom House, Calcutta.

A detailed descriptive Roll of the Horse to be exhibited, giving breed, sex, age, colour, height, pedigree, sire and dam, performances if any, and price, should accompany the application for Stalls.

In the event of the Stock exhibited in either of the above classes not being considered of sufficient quality, power is reserved ... Prizes to such class.

M. J. TURNBULL, Col., } Joint Honorary Secretaries,
J. A. CRAWFORD, } Govt. Horse Show.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes manufactured to order on the shortest notice; and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second-hand, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices, and rates can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering. 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay ....WHEATLEY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to close Consignments—

Mouton Claret, from Leary, Bordeaux ......Rs. 10 per doz.
Pale Sherry, from J. Campbell & Co. ...... " 12 "
Madeira ...... " 26 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by the LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER Co.

Casks 3 Dozen Quarts ... Rs. 1? 0 per doz.
" 6 " Pints ... " 4 ? 0 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER P. & O. STEAMER LOMBARDY A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

REDGATE & CO.'S HAMS AND BACON.

PRIME YORK HAMS, in Canvas ... per lb. Re. 0 13 0, Cash.
WILTSHIRE BACON, in sides of ... ... Re. 0 12 0, Cash.

PER S.S. TEVIOT.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Casks of 3 dozen Quarts ...... per doz. Rs. 5 12 0
" 6 dozen Pints ...... " 3 12 0
" 4 dozen Imperial Pints ... " 4 12 0

CLARETS.
BREAKFAST
AND
DINNER CLARETS,
IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

STILL HOCKS
AND
SPARKLING MOSELLE,
LANDING PER S.S. DIDO,
QUARTS AND PINTS.

TH. BICHE LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED
COGNAC VIEUX, Green Label, per dozen Rs. 24 0 0
COGNAC VIEUX, White Label, " 21 0 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON TAKING FIVE DOZ...

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBER...

ELLIGENCE.

publi[illegible], 30th December, 1873, but [illegible]lly altered from our proceedi[illegible]dency is for higher having [illegible] Thursday the Banks are any [illegible] this mail will actively com[illegible] [illegible] day. th[illegible]ment Securities are almost unchanged.

[illegible], 6 months' sight ....1s. 10½d.
[illegible] Bills, do. ....1s. 10 11/16d.
[illegible], do. ....1s. 10⅝d.
[illegible] Bills, 3 months' sight ....1s. 10¼d. to 9/32d.
Credit, do. ....1s. 10 7/16d. to ½d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10 9/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ....1s. 10d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾d.
Do demand .... 100⅛d.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand .... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¼ to 110½
Four & half per cent.	105¼
Four per cent.	103¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	1[illegible]7
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loan	109¼
10 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	114½
Do. Do. Market Rate	114½
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	½ „ „
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay:—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ „
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ „
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ „
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ „
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ „
Do.	do.		7½ „
Bank Bills			6½ „
Mercantile Paper			6 „

[illegible] OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, [illegible]	Rs. 10-[illegible]3
Carolus	„ 236
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
France	„ 238
Bar Silver	„ 107½
Gold Leaf	„ 17-[illegible]
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	„ 17-[illegible]
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	„ 17[illegible]

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Steamer rates dull and declining. Next two days the market will be closed on account of the holidays.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bdls.	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—	London	£3 15s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 7s. 6d.
	Trieste	£3 7s. 6d.
	Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 5s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. to £3. 3s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

Demands for Bank of Bombay second issue continue at quoted rates. Spinning and Colaba Land shares closed firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Naml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
[illegible],000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
[illegible],000	1,000	all	[illegible] p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
[illegible]	500	all	12 p ct	Do of Bombay New	772½
[illegible]0,000	500	100	12 p ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	285
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	[illegible]	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	[illegible]
1[illegible]	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	134
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

-----	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
-----	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
-----	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
-----	£100	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
-----	£18	196-5-1	2	Do. New Shares	[illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

4,[illegible]	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1390
[illegible],000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co., Ld.	111
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	1390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62[illegible]	1,250	all	112½ p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,560
[illegible]70	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,800
[illegible]	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,950
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,340
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	295
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,740
150	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,650
150	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,315
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,465
800	1,000	all	100p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,2[illegible]
800	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,950
600	2,500	400	200p.a.	Royal	2,200
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,575

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	890
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	80	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	1,000	100pa.	Apollo Press Co.	5,800
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,380
200	2,000	all	200pa.	Bombay Press Co.	1,075
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
800	2,000	all	250pa	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	5,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
[illegible]	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	655
350	5,000	1,467	75 p	Imperial Press Co	790
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	595
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	850
400	850	75	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
[illegible]	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	80 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90 pa	Volkart United Press Co.	925

o Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-----	2,500	1,500	135pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,320
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ pc.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 pc.	Treacher & Co	420
	250	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
-----	95	19½	---	Bank of China	1
-----	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
-----	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
-----	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
-----	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains extremely dull, and there are almost no buyers at current figures. The up-country buyers are believed to have got pretty large orders to execute, but they hold them out in expectation of still lower rates. No important sales have come to our notice.

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 29th reports the Liverpool market as closing quiet but steady, with Surats quiet. Fair Dhollera is quoted at 5 9/16d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¼d. and Orleans at 8 9/16d., so that there is no alteration in values. Sales amount to only 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 are Surats, and 2,000 are allotted to export and speculation. There is nothing of any interest besides. In our market there is almost no enquiry either for new or old cotton, and prices have not quotably altered. The market closed very quiet at the following rates:—

Old Dhollerah		Rs. 175 to Rs. 180
„ Vingorla		„ 175 to „ 178
„ Sawginned		„ 185 to „ 187
New Oomrawuttee	(Feb. delivery)	„ 207 to „ 209
„ Broach M. G.	(March „)	„ 227 to „ 228
„ Hingunghaut	(Jan. „)	„ 244 to „ 245
„ Dhollerah	(April „)	„ 188 to „ 189

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

25 Candies Old Veerumgaum	at Rs. 180
25 „ „ Vingorla W. S.	at „ 172
25 „ „ Sawginned	at „ 187
25 „ New Khandeish W.S.	at „ 178

YARNS.

[illegible] market continues extremely dull, and there is [illegible] doing for the last two weeks.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Carwar, Dec. 27.
30	Rhodis (s)	Nacoda	Aden, Dec. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Travancore (s)	Symons	China, &c.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeil	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Caradoc, to Liverpool.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Allandale, to Liverpool via Carwar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
25 Poona .... Suez.
25 Bedfordshire .... Melbourne.
26 Meinam (s) .... Calcutt.

DEPARTURE.

Dec
25 Poona (s) .... Calcutta.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
26 Mirzapore (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle, 368 packages papers, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 10 cases matches, Ebramjee Noorbhoy.

Atholl, s, 7 cases oilmanstores, Abdool Sassoon Mahomedally; 10 cases matches Ebramjee Noorbhoy; 1 case sho[illegible] W Watson and Co; 5 hogsheads beer and 1 case capsules, R.N. Pochkhanawall; 1 hogshead wine, Hajee Currim and Co; 50 packages papers, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 12 cases dye, Planque Vinay and Co; 8 cases beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 900 boxes brandy, 40 cases corks and 50 cases papers, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons; 200 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co; 60 cases claret and 20 cases vermouth, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 100 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 64 bales cotton, Vussonjee Vucktanur; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassel and Co; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Sealy and Co.

Mistress of the Seas, 600 bags linseed, Samjee Veerjee; 50 tons wool, C H Taylor.

Allendale, 70 tons old iron, Narrandass Rajaram and Co; 160 cwts. horns, Vensey Gangjee.

Wimbledon, s, 59 bales cotton, Caderbhoy Hubiboola; 53 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee and Co; 53 bales cotton, Heeranund Kildass; 13 bales cotton, Panachund Jewar; 63 bales cotton, Canjeebhoy Lalljee and Co; 21 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 13 bales cotton, Jagjee Ludha; 100 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 64 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsey and Co; 35 cases mother o' pearl shells, Ebram Rujub; 200 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

Hydaspes, s, 1 bale wool, Rezubally Aliruza; 650 bales cotton, Peel Cassel and Co; 161 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Carodoc, s, 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

Atholl, s 2,500 bundles coir yarn, Hajee Mitta Caesum.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes, s, 368 bags pepper, Nursey Khatow; 16 bales hides and skins, Suckoo Futtabhoy; 13 bales hides and 1 case T. shells, Abdoolrymon Ahmed; 137 pieces and 3 bundles E teeth, Allebhoy Huckabhoy; 41 cases mother o' pearl shells, Fazulla Khakhey; 10 cases cardamoms, Mooljee Lelladhur; 2 bales hides and 75 cases olibanum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 41 cases olibanum, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 151 piece E teeth, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 cwts deer horns, 5 cases fishmaws and 7 cases peacock feathers, Fazel Mahomed Dama.

FOR NEW YORK.

Shamrock, 900 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Hydaspes, s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 50 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler and Co; 25 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 44 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—30th Dec. 8 P. M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 30th Dec., 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 1 minute.

Via Suez, 30th Dec., 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 29th Dec., 8-45 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 25 minutes.

Via Turkey, 29th Dec., 12-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 31 minutes.

Via Suez, 29th Dec., 6-17 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 27 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 30th Dec., 4-45 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 28 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 29th Dec., 8-14 P.M. Time in transit, 16 hours 34 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M., of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th December is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 26	0 13
„ Galle	2 35	1 6
„ Kurrachee	0 52	0 7
„ Madras	0 35	0 16

MILITARY

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 29.

Glascock, Captain, 17th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Sealcote.
DeTatham, Surgeon, 20th Regiment N. I. to rejoin, from Poona.

DECEMBER 30.

Grierson, Captain, Public Works Department, on duty, from Deesa.
Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, from leave.
Bond, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, to rejoin, from Dadoor.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 29.

Creagh, Lieutenant Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Thornhill, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 30.

Lyons, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Brind, Major-General, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Allahabad.
Bond, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Dadoor.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec 27.)

Mr R Logan, Asst Com, Bilaspur, made over charge of his duties to Mr Shiv Prashad, Extra-Asst Comr, on the 8th instant.

The Revd M E Mills, Chaplain of Jabalpur, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 20th idem, before noon.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, Asst Comr, Bhandara, has passed the prescribed Examination in Marathi.

Mr F C Berry, B. A., Asst Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Sambalpur on the 15th instant, before noon.

Three months' privilege of absence is granted to Mr J P Goodridge, Asst Comr, Raipur from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Mr S Ismay, Asst Comr.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 25.)

Mr C W Angus, Probationary Asst Patrol in the Shahpur Division, having passed the prescribed Departmental Examination, is confirmed in his appointment of Assistant Patrol of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st Nov 1873.

Mr J L Smith, Probationary Asst Patrol in the Delhi Division, having passed the prescribed Departmental Examination, is confirmed in his appointment of Assistant Patrol of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st Nov 1873.

Mr J Baillie, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Hoshiarpur to Lieut A DeC. Rennick, Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 1st Dec 1873.

Mr T Tolbort, Depy Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Jhang to Mr F Cunningham, Asst Comr, on the 10th December 1873.

Mr J F Mackenzie, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, having reported his return from Europe to the 1st Division, Ambalah and Lahore Road, which he joined on the 8th Dec 1873.

Mr. P. D. Alexander, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, attached to the Hansi Division, Western Jamna Canal, rejoined from leave on the forenoon of the 21st Novr 1873.

Mr H LePoer Wynne, Officer on Special Duty, Kashmir, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from 23rd Dec 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Capt E Molloy received charge of the office of Joint-Comr, Ladakh, from Mr R B Shaw on the 7th Dec 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 27.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Lieut R H F Melock, Bengal S C, Offg Adjt, Erinpoora Irregular Force, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 20th of Jan 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

AGENT GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col A Smith, assumed command of the Bhopal Battalion from Capt G R Peart on the 11th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

Maj W R Tucker, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, made over, and Mr W H King, C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, received over, charge of the Fort William Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 24th Dec 1873.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

Capt R J Bond, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo, and rejoined on the same day.

SCINDIA (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

Mr W C Rennie, Ex Engr, 4th grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the 19th instant afternoon.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

Capt A E Downing, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days preparatory to furlough from 1st Jan 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr H B Parry, Asst Engr, 1st grade, transferred to this line from the Bombay P W Dept, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the Lower Sindh District.

Mr E C Hawkes appointed an Asst Engr, 1st grade, and posted to this line by the Government of India, P W Dept, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct that the Ramree District in the Arakhan Division of British Burmah shall henceforth be designated the Kyouk-phyoo District.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified against their names:—

Messrs C P Bird and W M Young, six months on sick certificate.

The Rev E J Hubbard is appointed Chaplain of Nowgong.

The services of the Rev E M Beasley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Mr E Forrest, Asst Conservator of Forests, in the 3rd grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab.

Mr H B Condon, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, in the Punjab, is transferred to Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the departure of Col H Forbes, Comdt of the Bhopal Battalion, on leave preparatry to furlough, the following appointments are made in that Battalion as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 18th ultimo:—

Capt G R Peart, Offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt J M Homfray, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties.

The services of Lieut J DeB Lynch, Offg 3rd Squadron Officer of the 1st Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which Capt J Miller reported his return from leave.

POLITICAL.

The provisional recognition by the Govt of India of Mr George Ruckert as Actg Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

H M's Govt has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr Victor Escher as Actg Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M George M Struthers as Actg Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta during the temporary absence of Mr E VanCutsem.

GENERAL.

Lieut-Col H Forbes, Comdt of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted subsidiary leave of absence for thirty days, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following order issued by the Govt of Bombay is confirmed: No 733, dated the 2nd Dec 1873—Granting leave of absence to Sea and Australia, on medical certificate, to the under-mentioned Officer—Surgn Maj Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury, of the Medical Department—for two years.

The following order issued by the Govt of Bombay is confirmed—No 734, dated the 2nd Dec 1873—Col H J Day, B S C Offg Presidency Paymaster, to be Pension Paymaster, Bombay, vice Lieut Col J T Annesley, deceased. With reference to the above, Col Day will continue to officiate as Paymaster, Bombay, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj D B Young, or until further orders.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Capt J B Slater, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Capt H M Pratt, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut George Graham Dawes, of the 4th Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Bengal Cavalry—24th Oct 1872.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut Col Alfred Becher, B S C—22nd Dec 1873.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet—To be Captain, Lieut Robert Henry Francis Rennick B S C—18th Dec 1873.

The under-mentioned Officers of the B S C having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Maj (Brevt-Col) Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, K C B—20th Dec 1873.

Maj John Grant Sombre Matheson—20th Dec 1873.

The under-mentioned Officers of the B S C having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt Charles Smith Maclean—14th Dec 1873.
Capt Harry Chippindale Plunkett Rice, 20th Dec 1873.
Capt Robert Durie Osborn, 20th Dec 1873.
Capt Henry Loftus Alexander Tottenham, 20th Dec 1873.
Capt George Nicholson Saunders, 20th Dec 1873.

The services of Capt S A Swinley, of the General List, Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C with effect from the 1st Aug 1873.

The services of Capt G W Willock, of the General List, Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 17th Dec 1873.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) John March Earle, of Infantry, for two years.

The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut-Col Edward Samuel Jackson, Bengal Infantry, 16th Dec 1873.

The following temporary promotion is made in the Commissioned Grade of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Capt C O'Donel, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 1st Class, to officiate as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, from the 18th Nov 1873, during the absence on leave of Maj J A M Biggs, or until further orders.

Lieut Col A McKenzie, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, with effect from the 15th Dec 1873, Junior Officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

Supy Surgn Maj James Edward Tierney Aitchison, M D, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons Major to fill an existing vacancy.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, with effect from the date of departure on furlough to Europe of Maj T Nicholl, Comsy of Ordnance, 1st Class, or until further orders:—

Temporary—Maj C Hunter, R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to officiate as Comsy of Ordnance, 1st Class.

Capt J A S Colquhoun, R A Comsy of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd Class, vice Maj C Hunter.

Lieut A F Fletcher, R A, to officiate as Comsy of Ordnance, 3rd Class, vice Capt J A S Colquhoun.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H Roberts, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept, with effect from the 13th Oct 1873.

Mr H Geoghegan, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, has been allowed by the Secy of State six months leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him.

Mr J Parrot is appointed to the P W Dept as a temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, and posted to the Irrigation Branch, N W P.

The following Officer is transferred from the Military Works Branch and posted as follows:—

Mr J W Henry, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Messrs A S Knolles and V E deBroe are appointed to the P W Dept as Asst Engrs, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr F Fitza James, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, on return from furlough, is posted to the N W Provincial Establishment.

Mr H B Lewis is appointed to the P W Department as an Accountant, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Accounts.

Maj W R Tucker, R E Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as a Sup Engr in that Branch during the deputation of Maj W S Trevor, R E, or until further orders.

Mr R Tyndall, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Military Works, is appointed to officiate as a Sup Engr in the Military Works Branch with effect from the 15th Nov 1873, the date on which he assumed charge of the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Mr J Elston, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 10th Nov 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office.		At Branch Offices.
	Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at [illegible]; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce [illegible], 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	„ 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS............Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. ....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ......Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—ETHERIDGE—December 29th, at St. Mary's, Poona, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M. A., William Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, eldest son of William Martin, Esq., East Peckham, Kent, to Grace Marion, eldest daughter of Colonel Etheridge, C. S. I., Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—December 27th, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-General Balfour, of a son.

THOMAS—December 24th, at Trevandrum, the wife of J. Byer Thomas, Residency Surgeon, of a son.

TIPPETTS—December 25th, at Bareilly, the wife of A. M. Tippetts, Esq., Surgeon-Major, 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers of a daughter.

DEATH.

SHIPMAN—December 23rd, at Mooltan Sarah Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Enoch Shipman, First Class Schoolmaster H. M.'s 92nd Highlanders.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1873.

WE publish this morning a document which brings to a close a long, and to us a very unprofitable, controversy—the despatch in which the Secretary of State for India has finally refused to sanction the construction of the proposed Carwar Railway. The Government of India, we observe, heads the correspondence "Postponement of the Carwar Railway," as if it were still reluctant to let go the hope that it may be hereafter permitted to waste a million or two of public money on this favourite project; but, as the Duke of Argyll distinctly says that he is "unwilling to sanction the con-"struction of the railway as a Government "undertaking till the altered prospects of a "demand for cotton from the districts con-"cerned appear to call for a corresponding "change in the action of Government with "regard to it," anyone conversant with the condition and prospects of the Indian cotton trade will readily understand that such a postponement of the undertaking is really equivalent to an adjournment till the Greek Calends. The Secretary of State bases his decision on the report of the Bombay Commission which was appointed a year ago to investigate this matter, and which ascertained that the probable traffic on the line would not pay interest at 4 per cent. on the capital required to be invested in it. Mr. John Fleming, in the evidence he gave before the East India Finance Committee, said he was "quite confident" that "a suf-"ficient produce would be carried over "the line to enable" him "to earn sufficient to "pay the expenses as well as 4, 5, or 6 per "cent.;" and, in proof of his sincerity, he made a proposal to Government regarding the deposit of a guarantee fund, which the Duke of Argyll quietly disposes of by mentioning, "as a suffi-"cient reason for declining it, that the securities "offered seem very inadequate to protect the "Government against heavy pecuniary loss." Mr. Fleming so far forgot himself, when he was giving his evidence, as to impeach the good faith of a witness who had exposed to the Committee the real character of the Carwar Railway scheme. The intemperate language which he used, and for which he was rebuked by the Chairman, only injured his own cause; but we would now, in our turn, appeal to him, if he is still "quite confident" that the Carwar Railway would be a paying commercial enterprise, to show his own good faith and set a noble example to the merchants of Western India by raising the necessary capital and constructing the line at his own risk. Everybody would wish well to so public-spirited an enterprise, and we are quite sure that the Government would put no obstacles in Mr. Fleming's way.

The public will experience, we think, a sense of relief on reading in the Duke of Argyll's despatch a distinct declaration of the railway policy which has been adopted by the India Office. "Although," says the Duke, "in com-"mon with all other railways whatsoever, the "proposed line might, on occasion, possibly "prove of some political or military advantage, "the objects of its construction would be mainly, "indeed almost exclusively, commercial, and no "purely commercial railway can, consistently "with the principle prescribed for the expendi-"ture of loan funds in public works in India, "be undertaken, unless its estimated net revenue "be at the very least equal to the interest pay-"able on the capital proposed to be invested in it." We have now, therefore, a clear and formal recognition by the India Office of its duty to abstain from taking any share in trading speculations. The proper functions of Government are, strictly speaking, limited to the attainment of political and military securities for the peace and steady progress of the country; and the greatest mischief has been done in India by the inclination of ambitious servants of Government to commit the State to an interest in purely commercial undertakings. The effects of this natural tendency of able men, accustomed to have everything their own way and to believe that no enterprise was beyond their capacity, have been especially disastrous to Bombay. A good deal of nonsense is talked about the deplorable lack of private enterprise in India; but in this country, as elsewhere, it will generally be found that, where there is an opening for the profitable investment of private capital in any new projects, plenty of money is always forthcoming. If, for instance, the want of docks and piers is felt to be a serious grievance by the trade of Bombay, and if shrewd mercantile men are really of opinion that such works would pay, the Government might easily have accommodated the trade without itself running any risk by simply throwing open to private enterprise the foreshore of the harbour of which it retained possession, and inviting men of business to do what they liked with it under certain conditions intended to protect the public from becoming the victims of a monopoly. Instead of taking this course, the Government, as represented by the Port Trust, seems only to have put itself in the place of the defunct Elphinstone Company—whose executive officers now have the sole management of the Port Trust's business—and the public has noted with alarm the disposition of the Trust to neglect its own proper duty of watching over the public interests in every part of the harbour and at every point of the foreshore, in order apparently to make up somehow or other an income sufficient to pay interest on the purchase money of the Elphinstone property. Whether this attempt to "make the best of a bad "bargain" will be successful or not, we cannot yet undertake to say; but it seems to us a pity that the Duke of Argyll did not go one step further in laying down the policy of the Government, and say that the State ought not to take in hand any "purely commercial" work, even if its estimated net revenue were likely to cover interest on capital, unless there was urgent need for it, and until after every effort had been used in vain to induce private capitalists to do what they can generally do far better than any Government.

For, even as regards railways, we believe Government must itself be slowly awakening to a consciousness of the terrible mistake it made in discouraging English capitalists from making any more railways in India. We know what the State Railway Department has done, or rather what it has not done, since General Strachey set his foot down and declared that he would have no more railway companies in India; and we have now before us the pleasant prospect of a further indefinite delay in the commencement of the Rajpootana line—whose political, military, and commercial utility cannot be questioned—because Government is hardly pressed for money on account of the threatened famine in Bengal. The Railway Companies went on steadily working all through the two years of civil war, 1857-58, when the officers of a State Railway Department, finding they had no funds to go on with, would have thrown down their theodolites and volunteered for active service against the rebels. Is it a change for the better that now all the works in progress on new lines of railway may be suddenly brought to a standstill, and all fresh enterprises nipped in the bud, because, for one reason or another, there happens to be a temporary deficiency in the Imperial Treasury? The province of Government, we venture to assert, is to devise such a complete system of railways as it believes, according to the best information it can command, will satisfy all the reasonable wants of the people. One great principle to bear in mind is that railways are now wanted in this country to develope the internal trade rather than to serve the interests of foreign commerce. The main lines already in operation mostly run straight down to the sea, and are only used to convey certain crops down to the great seaports for shipment to foreign countries. The interchange of traffic between different parts of India has been almost entirely neglected. Thus, the Nagpore branch of the G. I. P. Railway brings us down the cotton of Berar, and the Jubbulpore branch brings us the wheat of the Nerbudda Valley; but there is no cross railway to enable the people of Berar to sell their cotton to the people of the Nerbudda valley for wheat, or to the subjects of Holkar for opium, or to the Hindostanees for the various products of Upper India. Yet, as has been well said, "*trade does not depend so much upon actual produce as upon diversity of production*"—a truth which has been altogether lost sight of by the men who prefer a direct line from Dharwar to the coast to a line running from Dharwar northwards through all the fertile Southern Maratha Country to Poona. Let the Government, however, only make up their mind what lines ought to be constructed, and it will certainly answer their purpose to let private enterprise do the work. A guarantee, no doubt, would be necessary, but we fancy the necessary capital could now be raised at a lower rate of interest and on far less onerous conditions than the existing railway companies bargained for twenty years ago.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE *Friend of India* has surely made some strange miscalculation in its estimate of the carrying capacity of the East Indian Railway, when it says that "the railway can carry either way 2,000 tons (of grain) a day, and hardly that for a series of weeks together." Seven tons is an ordinary waggon-load, and an average goods train consists of about 30 waggons. Ten such trains, therefore, would carry 2,000 tons a day; and, as most of the railway companies in India have a sufficient number of waggons to carry three or four times as much traffic as they can ever expect to get, the East Indian Railway Company could, we imagine, on an emergency keep 100 instead of 10 trains a day running on their line, and could carry 20,000 instead of only 2,000 tons. The real difficulty of distribution will begin when the railway has done its work; but, as the East Indian main line bisects the threatened districts along their whole length, and the Government has been warned in time, measures have no doubt already been taken to organize special transport agencies at every railway station for the conveyance of food across country to the remotest villages.

OWING to the belief that the Government Savings Bank of Bombay was being employed for purposes it was not intended to serve, an enquiry was instituted by order of the Viceroy in Council, from which it appears that there are numerous accounts, many of them recently opened, in which the maximum sum allowed has been deposited at once; and that the limit prescribed as to the amount of each account has been in practice evaded, the same person having opened more than one account. An order has in consequence been issued to the effect that without the special permission of the head of the office, which should be very sparingly given, no one may deposit in any Government Savings Bank in India more than Rs. 500 in one year, or more than Rs. 1,000 in all. Ordinarily, no one may open for himself or the members of his family more than one account.

NEWSPAPER reports of murders, especially of those committed in Bengal, frequently conclude with an intimation that the "prisoner was under the influence of ganja," and, as an impression seems to have been gaining ground of late years that ganja-smoking is highly deleterious, tending to impair the intellect and nervous system generally, in September 1871 the Governor General was induced to cause enquiries to be made on the subject throughout British India. The local Governments were requested to inquire into the use and abuse of the several preparations of hemp, with reference not only to their effect upon health but also to their alleged influence in exciting to violent crime, and the opinion of the authorities was invited as to the expediency of restricting the use of these drugs, or even of suppressing the cultivation of the plant. The Government of India have now published the substance of the replies that have been given, and though on some points there is disagreement, the general opinion seems to be that the evil effects of ganja have been exaggerated. Like tobacco, the drug appears to be deleterious when indulged in to great excess, but the number of cases of lunacy traceable to its use is remarkably small, and ganja would seem to be no special incentive to crime, but to be taken just as spirits are to nerve the intending criminal for his horrid work. Moreover, the idea that the use of ganja is always injurious, never beneficial, is shown to be a mistaken one, as the drug may sometimes be usefully taken. People such as palki-bearers, whose employment subjects them to great exertion and fatigue, are enabled to perform the wonderful feats they not unfrequently do by being supported and rendered insensible to fatigue by ganja, and the use of the drug is believed to leave in them no after effects of an injurious kind. From Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, Oudh, and Hyderabad (Deccan) the Government of India have been advised that no legislation is necessary on the subject; while the Chief Commissioners of Mysore and the Central Provinces think that it might be well to put some check upon its consumption. The Government of Bombay considers that all that is necessary is the placing of ganja on the same footing as other intoxicating drugs or spirits; and several of the officers consulted have given the opinion that, were the people prohibited from using ganja, they would in all probability have recourse to some other stimulant which might be still more deleterious. A curious fact is mentioned by the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, that the immoderate use of ganja tends to produce asthma. Ganja is very little used by the Burmese, what consumption there is in that province being confined almost entirely to coolies and immigrants from India; but the Chief Commissioner acts on the principle that prevention is better than cure, and is therefore in favour of "absolutely prohibiting the consumption before a taste for it shall have spread throughout the province." Perhaps when he finds that the stories as to the deleterious character of the drug that have frightened him have so little foundation Mr. Eden may change his mind, but meanwhile the Government of India have adopted his recommendation, and have absolutely prohibited the cultivation and consumption of ganja in British Burmah from the beginning of 1874. In consequence of the general tenor of the reports being that the evil effects of ganja have been much exaggerated, the Government of India will take no steps to interfere with the consumption of the drug throughout India generally; but the Governor General in Council has asked the local Governments and administrations to endeavour, wherever it may be possible, to discourage its consumption by placing restrictions on its cultivation, preparation, and retail, and imposing on its use as high a rate of duty as can be levied without inducing illicit practices.

OF all the entertainments which were given in Bombay on Christmas day, the dinner at the Pensioners' Home stands conspicuous, and for two reasons:—(1) because it was attended by the Chief of the army of India, and (2) because the feast was provided at the expense of a wealthy Parsee gentleman.

It may interest our readers to tell them something about the Pensioners' Home at Tardeo. When originally established, about a quarter of a century ago, there were a large number of European military pensioners in Bombay whose scanty income was insufficient to provide them with decent lodgings. The friendless lived in chawls and huts in the native town, and, what is worse, their families were surrounded with associations of a very objectionable kind. The provision of a "Home" was regarded as a desirable thing, and a place in Coombarwada was hired for the purpose. Several years ago the "Home" was removed to the present premises, which belong to the Committee and are more airy and commodious than the hired house previously occupied. In the Tardeo "Home" there are about fifty rooms, but the [illegible] and constantly in need of repairs. But the inmates of the "Home" have at least a place to themselves, and if a better building could be erected, and with a larger number of rooms, little more need be desired in this way.

The amalgamation of the Indian with the British European Army has, however, made the "Home" a different place to that which it was intended to be. European military pensioners are now almost unknown in Bombay: there were only three in the "Home" on Christmas day, and one of the three appeared to have been a soldier about the beginning of the present century. But, if the European army of India no longer sends pensioners to the Home, it sends a great many soldiers' widows and fatherless children there. On Christmas day eighty-seven widows and fatherless children sat down to the dinner provided by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai. We were assured that the "Home" was full, and that there were still applicants for admission. It is true that widows who never did belong to the army are sometimes provided for in the Pensioners' Home, but the greater number of the inmates have been connected with the army, and the "Home" is therefore more a military institution than anything else. It is due to the memory of the late Colonel Annesley to mention that his care for the "Home" prevented its collapse, and that the institution owes to him any permanence there may be about it. At the mention of his name at the feast on Christmas day many a modest apron was raised to the eyes of those who felt that the late Colonel Annesley was indeed the friend of the widow. In meeting the expenses of the "Home," Government contribute about a third, and the public of Bombay the remaining amount. The funds are well and economically administered, and the "Home" is now in charge of Colonel Day and under the management of a respectable committee. Like all other benevolent institutions in Bombay, the Pensioners' Home has suffered from want of funds. Some very necessary repairs cannot be undertaken on this account, and monthly money grants are obliged to be made with caution, if not with parsimony, while there are widows who cannot be provided for at all. It may be mentioned that the inmates of the Home are in great part helpless and destitute and in every way deserving of charitable support.

The "Widows' Home" is a fitter name for this institution than the name by which it is known, for this is indeed what it now really is. Considering that most of the widows in the Home are the widows of soldiers, Government should increase its contribution to at least Rs. 300 a month, which is somewhat less than one-half of the present cost of maintenance.

About ninety inmates of the "Home" sat down to dinner on Christmas day in a large room prepared for the occasion. The order of the generous giver of the feast was to "spare no expense," and certainly Mr. Byramjee's orders were faithfully executed. A complete staff of servants, an abundant and rich dinner, and a variety of liquors, fruits, and cakes, testified to the liberality of the host and the discernment of the managers. Punctually at 1 o'clock, Lord Napier of Magdala, accompanied by Mrs. Gell, arrived at the "Home" and was received by the Hon. Mrs. Bonar Deane, Mr. Chapman, and Colonel Day. This mark of interest by the Commander-in-Chief in India in this very humble institution is characteristic of His Excellency, who is not only the soldier's friend but the friend of the soldier's wife and the soldier's widow. Lord Napier was received by the inmates standing up, and then the feasting commenced.

The entertainment owed its origin and no small share of its success to Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, the managers of the feast. They were present at all parts of the board, encouraging the old, and assisting the feeble. Mr. Byramjee, the generous entertainer, was unable to be present, having been summoned to the death-bed of his father in Nowsaree the previous evening. Colonel Day made an appropriate speech connected with the state of the institution, referring in glowing language to the services of the late Colonel Annesley and the liberality of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee. Mr. Blaney returned thanks on behalf of Mr. Byramjee. At this stage of the proceedings Lord Napier and the Hon. Mrs. Deane and party retired. It was remarked, however, that during the progress of the dinner the Commander-in-Chief was busy making inquiries about the state of the "Home," and we have no doubt that if he can be of any service to the institution in his position as head of the Indian army he will not fail to urge its claims on Government for a more liberal support.

LATEST INTELLIG

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE *TIMES* ON THE IMPENDI RICE FAMINE.

AMERICA.

THE ACHEEN WAR.

THE S. S. "ARCTURUS."

LONDON, 30TH DECEMBER.

H. I. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has left England for St. Petersburg.

The *Times*, in an article this morning, is apprehensive that it is possible the effects of the scarcity of rice in Bengal have been underestimated.

Government have engaged another steamer, making the fourteenth, for conveyance of stores to the Cape Coast.

The French Government have sent a circula to the Bishops concerning their Pastorals.

Emperor William is convalescent.

OBITUARY—General Sir Abraham Roberts, K.C.B.

WASHINGTON, 30TH DECEMBER.

Mr. Caleb Cushing replaces General Sickles as Ambassador at Madrid.

The survivors of the steamer Virginius have been released at New York.

PENANG, 30TH DECEMBER.

The Dutch report a severe encounter between portion of their forces whilst reconnoitering [illegible] a large body of Achinese, the object of the reconnaisance was nevertheless attained. The loss on the Dutch side was moderate, but the Achinese suffered severely. The Rajah of Pedir is reinforcing his troops at Kraton, and the Dutch are erecting heavy batteries before the town. The health and spirits of the Dutch troops are excellent.

GALLE, 30TH DECEMBER.

The s. s. Arcturus has heeled over into dee water and disappeared. Very little of her cargo has been saved.

LONDON, 29TH DECEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet bu steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera, 5 9-16d.

The Bombay mails of the [illegible] were delivered i London to-day.

The following vessel has [illegible] Su Canal:—

Homeward bound—Dido[illegible]
Departures for Bombay [illegible] and Hilton Castle.

A CONTEMPORARY understands that orders wi shortly issue upon the big Punjab scheme fo strengthening the Judicial service in that province.

THE *Jubbulpore Chronicle* states that Mr. Iltudus Prichard, editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, was to have been admitted as a sub-deacon at Agra at the late ordination.

THE Governor General in Council has directed that the following rule be inserted under Section 63 of the Civil Pension Code:—"Servic rendered before the age of sixteen years does no qualify."

THE following prevailing prices of food grain have been telegraphed to the *Pioneer* from Dinapore:—Rice, best sort, 14 seers; ditto, common, 15 seers; Indian-corn, 18½ seers; wheat, 12 seers, per rupee.

MR. WRIGHT, the Civil Surgeon of Cocanada, and until lately Officiating Resident Surgeon of the General Hospital, Madras, has been appointed Surgeon to H. E. Lord Hobart, in succession to Mr. Furnell, who has taken up his permanent appointment at the Eye Infirmary.

IN recognition [illegible] ed to Government during the [illegible] by the late Raja Pertab Sing [illegible] Viceroy and Governor General is [illegible] fer upon his eldest son Koer Jug[illegible] title of "Raja Bahadoor" as a [illegible] tion.

THE *Pioneer's* Roorkee correspondent [illegible] on the 27th:—"There was heavy rain last night and the weather is still threatening. The assault of arms took place yesterday at the Cavalry Camp, and to-day the steeple chases and soldiers' games come off at the Infantry Camp. All the events were well contested."

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA leaves Poo[illegible] *en route* to Madras, where he his ex[illegible] rive about the 5th proximo. It is [illegible] he will visit the Camp of Exercis[illegible] and afterwards the military canton[illegible] Oudh. His Excellency is expected to re[illegible] Calcutta by the commencement of March.

GENERAL DALY, C.B., is expected [illegible] from furlough and resume charge of the [illegible] Agent to the Governor General for Cen[illegible] from Colonel Watson, C.S., V.C., on or [illegible] 15th February. Colonel Watson will [illegible] furlough—the command of the Centr[illegible] Horse and the Political charge of the Western Malwa Agency remaining with Major [illegible] Martin.

ANOTHER instance of native liberality is being exhibited by Baboo Dhanput Singh, Rai Bahadoor, of Azimgunge. He is expending large sums of money on relief works, and his distressed tenantry are enabled to earn money in digging tanks on his estates. He has, moreover, generously made a gift of 10,000 maunds of rice to the poorer classes in Rungpore.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* thus remarks upon the news recently received by telegraph of the dismissal of Dr. Hayman from the head-mastership of Rugby:—"This brings to a close a very discreditable episode in the school's history. Whatever Dr. Hayman's faults may have been, he has never had fair play. The dead-set made at him from the day of his appointment by almost the entire body of assistant masters, simply because he was a Conservative and an orthodox High Churchman, affords a memorable example of the wide difference between so-called liberal principles and true liberality.

THE Bellary correspondent of the *Madras Times* relates a sad accident which occurred at that station on Christmas Eve:—Four men, Europeans, belonging to H. M. 48th Regiment, were passing along the moat of the Bellary Fort, when in an evil moment they espied a small boat, a mere "cockleshell," moored to the side of the trench, into which they at once got and pushed off. The boat had however only gone a few yards when it capsized. Two of the men managed to swim ashore, but the other two sank, to rise no more. A guard was placed on the bank, near the spot, and drags, &c., obtained, but the bodies were not recovered until 24 hours had elapsed, when they were hooked up from the spot at which the boat upset.

THE attention of the Government of [illegible] Madras paper tells us, has been again in[illegible] the Madras Government to the propos[illegible] some twelve months back for the employm[illegible] an experienced officer on coal exploratio[illegible] the Presidency. A promising field of [illegible] prise, it is intimated, has now offered [illegible] territory known as the Beddadanole field, [illegible] as in the country on the banks of the [illegible] within the district of that name, describ[illegible] Colonel Applegath as affording positive [illegible] tions of coal; and under these circumstance[illegible] requested that the services of Mr. Van[illegible] may be placed at the disposal of the Madr[illegible] vernment for carrying out the necessary i[illegible] gations.

THE Sanitary Commissioner of the Pu[illegible] remarks:—The death-rate continues excess[illegible] the districts of Dehli, Umritsur and La[illegible] There is much sickness in Shahpore, where [illegible] death-rate is 33 per mille. The death-[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]ARY ITEMS.

[illegible] is transferred from [illegible] general duty, [illegible] how.

[illegible] Royal School for Officers' [illegible] their subscrip[illegible] Grindlay and Co., Bom[illegible] for Royal School

THE [illegible]SHOP OF BOMBAY AND [illegible]NDIAN MISSIONS.

[illegible] EDITOR OF THE "[illegible] GAZETTE."

[illegible] I observe that the Bishop of Bombay [illegible] my brief letter commenting upon [illegible] and expressed views on "Indian Missions" as well as your own articles on this subject, [illegible] notice and some degree of censure, at the public meeting of the S. P. G. on December 23rd. I would not refer to this discussion, or the speeches delivered on that occasion, but that I claim the right to explain that, writing as a [illegible]anger, I could not be aware that "W. Jones, Surat," was a clergyman of his Lordship's diocese. Probably few who read his singularly weak argument were aware of this fact. I had no [illegible] to be as *suaviter in modo* as your correspondent; but I must hold firmly to what [illegible] out—that the very sensible opinion [illegible] from Dr. Arnold's writings can have [illegible] force as applied to any one separate branch of the Church, still less to one which seems to be, in the eyes of natives of any education at least, somewhat like a "house divided against itself," whose agents at public meetings delight to throw [illegible] of contempt at the equally earnest [illegible] who are attached to another association [illegible] the lines of the same Church organi[illegible]. Let the Bishop show himself the cement [illegible] between these different associations, [illegible]lly promoting the interests of each; and let him become the leader of all the various Protestant mission agencies, which, with men quite as earnest as those of the S. P. G., are seeking to promote the same cause; and who as truly [illegible] himself, although with a different interpretation [illegible] term, "believe in the Catholic or Universal Church of Christ" (as your correspondent "M." has ably pointed out), and who are as [illegible]ious as he is to extend it. His Lordship's words, falling from a *Roman Catholic* Bishop's [illegible], would possess that force and meaning. But, as the chief pastor of the leading Protestant communion in the Presidency, his words contain a fallacy easily exposed, whilst they fail utterly to explain why he refuses all sympathy, support, and direction to other Protestant missions, and why he entirely ignores their work, intrudes into their sphere of labour, and speaks of the duty which rests upon the Church of England "*to found the Church of Christ*" in places like Kolapoor and Ahmednuggur, where churches, *i.e.*, Christian congregations, have been visibly established, and where for years a flourishing mission existed.

His Lordship laments rightly enough the miserable dissension which hinders the progress of the Church's work in India, and specially [illegible] the wide field of Indian missions, which is everywhere "ripening to the harvest." But does he not strangely overlook the fact that to remove this barrier, and in any vigorous practical manner to forward the grand work which he so ardently longs to achieve, requires, first of all, that he should adopt a *policy of co-operation, not of exclusion*,—that he should realise, what Mr. Gladstone so eloquently expressed on the students of the Liverpool Collegiate Institute,—"the true *inner unity* of all Christian sects; and more, that he should remember what is implied in those sacred words [illegible] good-will to all men,'—'Forbid him not; for he that is not against us is for us.'"

"FORTITER IN RE."

THE SASSOON [illegible] CLOCK TOWER IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE [illegible] OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Who [illegible] responsible for the time in the Victoria Gardens [illegible] must have been of very little value there [illegible]ately, if we may accept as evidence the fact that the clock which stands so prominently near the roadside stopped more than a month ago and has since shown no sign of being again.

While money is being spent by the Municipality in [illegible] the gardens in order, I think a little ought also to be devoted to keeping the clock in proper repair, as while it continues to show the same hour,—morning, noon, and night, for weeks together, as is at present the case,—it cannot be considered to serve any useful purpose to the public for whose benefit it was erected.

30th Dec. A PASSER-BY.

KATTYWAR RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 27TH DECEMBER.

Yesterday's racing made up for a multitude of evils [illegible]. It was quite a relief not to see the [illegible] invincible Aga passing the post first [illegible] that up till yesterday all the races [illegible] always a foregone conclu[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Kattywar on [illegible] to sweeps[illegible] to start. [illegible] 1st August, Rs. [illegible] November, [illegible] W. O. [illegible] Rs. 150 from [illegible] Nominations to [illegible] the 24th inst. [illegible] the following [illegible] handicap, to be [illegible] the race.

		st.	lb.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	8	7	Brewtey	1
[illegible]	[illegible]hadoor	9	7	——	2
[illegible]	[illegible]al	9	7	——	3

[illegible]ence of the meeting, as [illegible] present. Much anxiety was [illegible]atal, there being whispers [illegible] once considered a good [illegible]thing, but the race was [illegible] and Baffles. From the start [illegible] that these horses ran evenly; [illegible] a little in advance of the other, [illegible] and in spite of really splendid [illegible] to push the galloway in front, [illegible] result to be a dead heat; Moka[illegible]. After the Pony Handicap had [illegible] heat was run off. It was too dark to [illegible] of the racing, but the result was [illegible] Jung Bahadoor by a neck.

[illegible] Race—The Ladies' Purse.—Rs. 500 from [illegible] fund [illegible] horses, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 [illegible] horse declared to start. Weight for age [illegible]. Maidens of the meeting allowed 7 lb. [illegible] miles. Entrance—1st August, Rs. 100; 1st [illegible], Rs. 200. H. F.

		st.	lb.		
[illegible]	b w g Ranger	9	3	Ebrahim	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Khagan	6	10	Rowjee	2

Ranger had the race in hand the whole way, and in spite of the gallant struggle of Khagan, Ranger passed the winning post an easy winner, and could have given Khagan another stone and not felt. Time—4 min. 7 sec.

4TH RACE.—A handicap for all maiden Arabs. Rs. 400 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 100, H. F. [illegible] accepting the handicap, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ mile. Nominations to be sent in by 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Handicap to be declared at 8 o'clock A.M. on the following day. Declarations of accepting the handicap to be in the box by 7 o'clock A.M. the day of the race.

The Thakore of Palitana's	b a h Anstey	[illegible] Brewtey	1
Mirza Mahomed Beg's	b a h Newminster	Cassim	2
Meer Ebrahim Ally Khan's	g a h Nujeeb	Ebrahim	3

After two false starts the starter let them go, Nujeeb getting off very badly, and Newminster making the way with a long lead, with Anstey second. In this order they kept until they disappeared behind the hill; and when they reappeared, all three horses were even, and coming into the straight all but Brewtey had commenced to flag. Nujeeb retired from the contest, and it became a grand struggle between Anstey and Newminster, but the superior riding of the European jockey credited the race to the Thakore of Palitana.

5TH RACE.—A Handicap for all Ponies. Rs. 75 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Distance ½ mile. Nominations to be sent in by 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 29th inst. Handicap to be declared at 8 o'clock A.M. on the following day. Declarations of accepting the handicap to be in the box by 7 o'clock A.M. the day of the race.

		st.	lb.		
The Thakore of Morvee's	c p Harania	8	7	Ebrahim	1
Sorabjee's	b p Orange	8	7	Cassim	2
Mr. Macnaghten's	c p Blair Athol	8	7	Brewtey	3

Blair Athol got off with a bad start, and never recovered the loss. The Thakore's tattoo came in, hands down, a winner by two lengths, Orange second, Blair Athol nowhere.

LOAFER.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Bapookhote street will be held to-morrow evening.

TORTURE.—A back buggy driver named Tookaram Bapoo was fined by Mr. Nana Morojee six rupees for cruelly torturing his horse.

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.—The people of Ahmedabad, we are told, are about to forward a petition to Government against the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill.

THE right wing of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment arrived at the Parell Station on Monday afternoon, and encamped at Soparee Baug. They left for Baroda yesterday.

THE HONOURABLE MR. ROGERS, Member of Council, being expected at the presidency on the evening of the 1st proximo, a salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise on the 2nd.

OUR LEGISLATURE.—The *Guzerat Mitra* complains of undue haste in legislation by the Indian supreme and subordinate legislatures, and requests the authorities to abate this haste, which is acting prejudicially to the interests of the people.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Monday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Rungoo, a girl, who was run over by a buggy on the 19th inst, which caused her death. The jury returned a verdict, accordingly, of accidental death.

THE ANNUAL PRABHA DAVEE FAIR.—The annual fair of Shri Prabha Davee will be held on Friday next the 2nd proximo at Lower Mahim close to the Parel station of the G. I. P. Railway, when and where a grand display of fireworks and illumination will take place.

A FEMALE CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—A short time ago a Marwary female was charged before the Mamlutdar of Daskrohie, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. She was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

OUR TOWN COUNCILLORS.—A vernacular paper says that it is a matter for regret that while our town councillors recommend lightening the burden on property holders, who can well afford to bear it, they do not think of removing or even lightening those taxes which affect the poor labourers.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Ramjee Govinda a cart-driver, was charged with driving his cart at Musjid Bunder in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. He admitted the offence and was fined two rupees.

GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, five Parsees were charged at the instance of Mr. Constable Brewin, with being [illegible] and money in a public place, [illegible] guilty and were fined Rs. [illegible] days' rigorous imprisonment.

PROCESSION [illegible] to be placed by the [illegible] H. E. the Governor [illegible] evening at 5-30 [illegible]

[illegible] ending 20th Sep[illegible] in the Bombay [illegible] English and [illegible] Guzerathee [illegible] Marathi, Persian, [illegible]. Of the pamphlets, [illegible] and Marathi, and [illegible]. Of the [illegible], 13 are in Marathi, [illegible] in English, [illegible] in Guzerathi [illegible] 4 in English and Marathi. The [illegible] work is in Sanskrit and [illegible]

[illegible] OF CONVICTS.—We regret to find that five convicts from the Ahmednuggar Jail made their escape on the [illegible] instant, four of whom have been captured [illegible] being still at large.—*Poona Observer.*

A[illegible] CONVICT [illegible].—One of the convicts who made their escape on the 18th instant from the Poona city jail was captured on Saturday last near the village of Khundalla Bhowra on the new Sattara road.—*Id.*

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA HOLKAR AT JEJOORIE.—His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore on his arrival at Jeejoorie fed about two thousand Brahmins with luddoo (or sweet meats), and paid one rupee duxna to each Brahmin.—*Id.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. RHODES, 100 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, in ballast (December 15th).

THE P. AND O. Co's. S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,185 tons, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail, and with a cargo of 2,185½ chests opium, 5 bales cotton and sundries, and the following passengers:—For Yokohama.—Mr. Hughes. For Galle.—Mr. Bliss and Brother J. de Dabthoff.

THE S. S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeil, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from the Coast and Carwar (December 27th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Elliot, Mr. Wilkins, Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, Archdeacon, and 110 deck passengers. She sailed the following day for the same ports with a general cargo and 47 deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				DEC.—JAN.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
8	56 m	3	6	Wednesday ... 31	3	22 m	2	1
10	23 a	6	0		3	29 a	7	2
9	47 m	3	5	Thursday 1	4	18 m	2	3
11	8 a	6	5		4	44 a	7	6
10	35 m	3	7	Friday 2	5	8 m	2	6
11	50 a	6	7		4	58 a	7	6
11	20 m	3	7	Saturday 3	5	49 m	2	9
......					5	38 a	7	3
0	24 m	6	5	Sunday 4	6	28 m	3	0
0	3 a	3	8		6	18 a	6	9
1	2 m	6	3	Monday......... 5	7	7 m	3	2
0	45 a	3	8		6	56 a	6	3
1	[illegible] m	5	11	Tuesday 6	7	45 m	3	3
[illegible]	[illegible] a	3	1		7	31 a	5	4

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

WATCH-NIGHT SERVICES will be held this evening at Falkland Road Hall and Forbes Street Hall (Methodist Episcopal Church).

A WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE will be held this evening at the Baptist Chapel, Byculla, commencing at 10 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT, this evening at 8 P.M.:—Hymn 177 and 96. Par. 26.

WE have been requested to state that there will not be midnight service on New Year's Eve, at Trinity Church, Sonapore, as recently announced.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE. New Year's Day, 1st January:—

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 55, 239, 350 and 384.

The offertory to clear off balance of debt against the Church Fund.

N.B.—Should the steam ship *Muriel*, bringing the clergy of the new mission in Bombay arrive on New Year's eve, there will also be a celebration of the Holy Communion at eight o'clock on the morning of the 1st January.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD.

THE first Concert given in Bombay by Madame Arabella Goddard took place in the Town Hall last evening under the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Deane, when this "queen of pianistes" was welcomed by a large and enthusiastic audience. The first part opened with a "duo" from Lucrezia Borgia, which was admirably rendered by Mrs. Smythe and Signor Susini, the two talented vocalists accompanying Madame Goddard. Mrs. Smythe has a clear, sweet, and powerful soprano voice, and sings easily and naturally, apparently without the slightest effort, and the full, powerful, rich bass of Signor Susini would have filled a far larger hall than Bombay can boast of. This opening piece was received with loud applause, which had hardly died away when Mrs. Smythe re-appeared and treated the audience to a song by Abt—"Thee only I love"—which was given with much sweetness and great expression, and met with the warm appreciation it merited. Then followed the expected treat of the evening to all lovers of classical music, "Beethoven's sonata op. 26," by Madame Goddard, who was greeted on her appearance with loud and continued applause. Never has the Town Hall seen such a silent and attentive audience since the days of that wondrous violinist, Mr. Steinacker, who gave us such sweet melody in the early days of the Bombay Philharmonic Society. Madame Goddard's playing, wonderful alike in its brilliancy and expression, so thoroughly conveyed the spirit of the composer, the "hope 'mid despair" of the Andante, the solemnity of the Funeral March, with its regular beat, the dull [illegible] of the muffled drums, and occasional strains of sweetest melody, and lastly the joyful, happy movement of the Finale,—that the audience were rapt in attention, and broke out into deafening applause at the close. When followed an aria from Lucrezia Borgia by Signor Susini, when his wondrously powerful voice was heard to full advantage. The song that followed by Gauz—"Sing, sweet Bird"—was given by Mrs. Smythe with thrilling sweetness and a marvellous modulation, which showed her voice to be as flexible as it is sweet and powerful.

There was a pause of a very few minutes only between the first and second parts, the latter opening with a Grand Fantasia on Scotch airs by Madame Goddard, which, as might be expected from the large proportion of Scotch people in the audience, was most enthusiastically received, and the applause was kept up vociferously until Madame Goddard reappeared, and kindly responded with Chopin's Valse Op. 64, No. 1, which was played with matchless brilliancy and with that exquisite rippling, flowing movement which in rapid passages so characterises Madame Goddard's playing. A solo by Signor Susini followed—an aria from Don Giovanni—which greatly pleased the audience. One more sweet song by Mrs. Smythe then followed, the plaintive and exquisite melody, "Robin Adair," which was received enthusiastically, and an encore was insisted upon, whereupon Mrs. Smythe returned and gave us "Comin' thro' the rye," in true Scotch style and accent. We were treated after this to one more solo from Madame Goddard, "Thalberg's variations on the Last Rose of Summer," which was glorious. An aria by Signor Susini from Donizetti's "Maria di Rudenz," given with great effect, and some splendid full tones, and a duo from "L'Elisir d'Amore," containing some [illegible], brought the Concert [illegible], and all left fully satisfied and content with the treat provided for them.

We see Madame Goddard gives her next concert on Tuesday, 6th January, when we would advise all who could not attend last evening to go and enjoy themselves.

ST. JOHN'S DAY — MASONIC CELEBRATION.

[illegible] feast of the tutelar saint of their order (St. John [illegible] Evangelist) was, after an interval of many years, [illegible] observed last Saturday by several of the Freemasons [illegible] Bombay. It having been announced that the [illegible] of Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, would hold an evening service in his church on that day, steps were taken to turn the opportunity to account. The result has been most encouraging. Although an attempt to unite the entire body of Freemasons in Bombay, in a demonstration on a large scale, had to be abandoned, the majority of the local lodges under the English and Scotch constitutions were [illegible] on the present occasion. The service was opened by the singing of Hymn 232 (Hymns Ancient and Modern) [illegible] Society. While it was being sung, the [illegible] of which a [illegible] proper authority, [illegible] the Provincial Grand [illegible] carrying the volume of the Sacred Law. [illegible] The prayers were said by the Rev. Brother [illegible], the Rev. Brother W. H. Harpur, of [illegible], Mazagon, being the [illegible] Christi, the Rev. [illegible] Gilder preached [illegible] 1st Corinthians 13 ch. [illegible] now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity; these [illegible] the greatest of these is charity." [illegible] position of the text remark[illegible] that in addressing, among [illegible] an ancient and honourable [illegible] which system charity, embracing both [illegible] God and love to man, is the fundamental [illegible]. He exhorted them to let their profession be [illegible]. They were pledged by the most solemn [illegible] to the exercise of every moral virtue, and [illegible] act in conformity to their vows, remembering that the animating soul of all morality was their charity, which faileth not. They were to seek to abide in this light of true charity, and to commend their order to the world by the good they did. May it be true of them as eloquently said by a revered and learned brother:—"In that awful day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, the gazing multitude who [illegible] our secret, shall be astonished to know that the greatest deep of Masonic secrecy was the unpublished act of doing good." During the collection of the offertory, which the Rev. Brother Gilder explained would be made over to the Indo-British Institution, Hymn 371—"We give thee but thine own"—was sung. The benediction having then been pronounced, the Brethren left the church in the order in which they had entered it. The able honorary organist of the Cathedral kindly presided at the harmonium, and many more Masons were present at the service. At 7-45 P.M., upwards of fifty-five of the Brethren and their friends, including several ladies, sat down to dinner in the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, Wor. Bro. Hewett presiding. After grace had been said by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Brother W. H. Harpur, Wor. Bro. E. Hewett proposed the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. He said that he should not require to say many words in support of the toast, for unlike the Emperor Domitian, who persecuted our Grand Master, St. John, Queen Victoria is the patroness of the order. He asked all present to join in drinking to her long life and prosperous reign. Bro. the Rev. Charles Gilder then proposed the next toast—"The pious memory of the Patron of the Craft, St. John the Divine." The history of the Apostle of Love was one full of a touching and even romantic interest. On some of its incidents he must not dilate, as he (the speaker) would not, even on the present occasion, introduce at this table any topic of a purely religious, or, more correctly, denominational character. But he might, without fear of giving offence, say that St. John's was a most loveable disposition. Doubt had been thrown on the fact that he was a patron of Freemasonry. He (the speaker) did not think that it was of much consequence to determine this question; for it was quite obvious that his teaching inspires the system.

Bro. the Rev. W. H. Harpur proposed "the Ladies." He complained that both the previous speakers had trenched on his topic, as he had wished to say something about the Royal Patroness of Masonry, and to congratulate the Brethren on the presence of the ladies. They, unfairly he thought, had rendered useless much that he intended to introduce into his speech. Labouring under this disadvantage, he would endeavour to do justice to his theme. He was sure that the company were very grateful to the ladies for their presence. All were agreed as to the value of female influence; most of those present had wives or daughters; at any rate, all had mothers. He could not exaggerate the obligation which the world was under to the softer sex.

Bro. Jas. Aspin, Treasurer of Lodge Emulation, responding to the toast brought forward by Bro. Harpur, lamented his inability to do justice to so interesting a topic. Indeed, he did not think that there was any man, however gifted, who would dare to claim the power of doing the toast justice. After a few more well turned compliments to the ladies, Bro. Aspin sat down amidst very warm applause.

Bro. Tudor Trevor of Lodge Truth proposed the health of the Chairman. He was sure that the company felt very great pleasure in being presided over by so worthy a citizen and mason as Bro. Hewett.

Bro. Hewett, having acknowledged the toast in appropriate language, the ladies took their departure, and a very pleasant evening was brought to a close with the generally expressed wish that the observance of St John's Day next year might be on a more extended and grander scale.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Public Health Department,
Bombay, October 1873.

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—As I did not take over charge till after the report submitted was due, it has been merely compiled from the tables at my disposal.

The health of the city during the quarter ending 30th September has been very good. The total number of deaths amounted to 3,930, or exclusive of stillborn to 3,717, being 947 less than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 120 less than the third quarter of the preceding 20 years.

The healthiest week in the quarter was that ending 29th July, when 257 deaths were registered, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 20·73 per 1,000. The greatest number of deaths was registered in the week ending 2nd September, when 317 deaths were recorded. The average annual rate of mortality in this quarter was 23·07 per 1,000.

1,995 deaths were registered as having occurred among males, and 1,722 among females, being in the proportion of 115 males to 100 females.

Of the above, 2,113 were born in Bombay, 1,570 elsewhere, and in 34 cases the places of births were unknown.

2,596 bodies were buried.
1,094 „ „ burnt.
243 „ „ taken to the Towers of Silence.

The subjoined table will show the deaths registered under the different headings according to the nomenclature of diseases published under the authority of the Royal College of Physicians:—

Months.	General Diseases.		Local Diseases.	Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Accidents and Violence.	Unspecified Causes.	
	A.	B.					
July	456	109	424	129	23	...	1,271
August	405	200	516	160	20	2	1,366
September ...	448	194	475	153	21	2	1,293
Total.........	1,[illegible]	50[illegible]	1,425	442	64	4	3,930

NOTE.—Section A includes small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, cerebro-spinal fever, enteric fever, relapsing fever, remittent fever, ague, simple continued fever, cholera, diphtheria, hooping-cough, mumps, influenza, hospital gangrene, erysipelas, pyæmia, puerperal fever, &c.

Section B includes rheumatism, gout, syphilis, cancer, tumours, lupus, rodent ulcer, leprosy, scrofula, purpura, scurvy, anæmia, chlorosis, general dropsy, beri-beri, &c.

There has been a marked falling off in the number of deaths from small-pox. During the quarter it carried off 19 persons, 162 less than in the corresponding period of 1872.

1,352 persons died from fever, or 401·2 less than the average of 20 years and 567 less than the corresponding period of 1872. It is also less by 465 than the first quarter and 450 less than the second quarter of this year.

Of the above deaths, 1 was registered as having occurred from enteric, 8 from simple continued fever, 260 from ague, and 1,083 from remittent fever. It will be thus seen that 96·3 per cent. of the total number of deaths are ascribed to fever.

I am happy to say that the deaths from cholera amounted only to 6, being 47 less than the first quarter, and 23 less than the second quarter of the current year: 126 more people died in the corresponding period of the previous year from the same cause. It is also 243 less than the average of 20 years.

Diseases of the nervous system accounted for 494 deaths, or 5 less than the corresponding months of the previous year. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 323 deaths, which is four more than the second quarter of this year. From diseases of the digestive system 516 deaths were registered, being 103 more than the second quarter of the year. Out of these 205 died from diarrhoea, or 34·9 less than the average; 235 from dysentery, or 62·4 more than the average.

As regards the death-rate in the different localities, the greatest mortality [illegible] in Colaba, Malabar Hill being sixth on [illegible] Talao, as usual, occupies a very [illegible] the scale.

From the returns of [illegible] issued, it appears that 35 people have been convicted for feeding their cattle with stable refuse or other filthy food.

Over 19 tons of [illegible] for human consumption have been destroyed by [illegible] of Markets.

The table on page 9 shows the mortality from different causes, and the meteorological conditions of Bombay during the 14 weeks ending 30th September 1873.

During the quarter the births of 1,676 males and 1,624 females were registered—a total of 3,300 children.

The number vaccinated during the same time, as I learn from the returns furnished through the courtesy of the Superintendent General of Vaccination, was 1,408; of these 1,019 were successful, 402 were doubtful, and in 7 cases the operation failed. I have, &c., T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA AT THE CONVENT ORPHANAGE, POONA.

As previously announced, Lord Napier of Magdala visited the Convent Orphanage on Monday afternoon for the purpose of distributing the annual prizes. The Convent was gaily decorated with flags, &c. Shortly after four o'clock his Lordship, accompanied by His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer, and the whole of the staff officers, entered the room set apart for the entertainment. Madame St. Catherine conducted his Lordship to his seat upon a raised dais at one end of the room; at the same moment the whole of the children commenced the song of welcome. Sir Augustus Spencer sat upon his Lordship's right, but the Lord Bishop of Bombay, who should have been on his left, was unavoidably absent. Immediately his Lordship had taken his seat, the children sang the opening chorus "Long may life," which was followed by an address "by the little ones." A duet, "The pretty birds quadrille," executed by the Misses Poyntz and Gardiner, succeeded, and was generally applauded. A recitation, "The [illegible] by the Misses Donovan and Tobin, was very good indeed and created hearty laughter; a song "Come children, let us sing," was also very good; but the recitation, "The Man of many trades," was the gem of the evening, and the Misses Hunt and Gardiner deserve great credit for the performance. A duet followed, and next came a visit from "Master Time;" then another song, concluding with a duet, (selection from Faust) by the Misses Poyntz and Frost. And now commenced the most pleasing feature of the evening—the distribution of the prizes by Lord Napier. Each successful recipient was led up to his Lordship by the Lady Superior, Madame St. Catherine, who, after delivering to each child a few well chosen words of advice, bestowed the prizes, after which he spoke as follows:—

"Madame St. Catherine and little ones,—It is now some time since I had the pleasure of seeing you, not since the year 1868, but I flatter myself with the idea that there are amongst you several who have not forgotten me. Many of you were very young when last I had the pleasure of handing you your prizes, still I like to think that some of you have not forgotten me. I have been in a great many places and have seen many strange faces since the year 1868, nevertheless I have not forgotten a like scene to this five years ago. To Madame St. Catherine and her assistants you owe much, and many of you in years to come will not forget her tender loving-kindness. You cannot yet understand how difficult it is to superintend the well-being of young children, how difficult to restrain your temper, and bear with your little faults; but I know that the whole of you love the reverend lady and would not willingly give her a moment's pain. We have very near done with the old year and shall soon be entering on the new, and I hope, dear children, that you will remember the good teachings you have had during the last twelve months, and strive to live in accordance therewith in the coming year. In conclusion, I have to thank Madame St. Catherine for giving me an opportunity of meeting you once again, and to you, dear children, for your earnest and hearty welcome." Father Leiter, in the absence of the Lord Bishop, responded in a very neat little speech, at the conclusion of which Madame St. Catherine conducted his Lordship and friends around the room, in which, arranged upon tables, was the work of the children for sale. During the evening an effective *tableau vivant* was exhibited, entitled "The Crown of Justice" represented by the children. The room was decorated beautifully, and was universally admired.—*Poona Observer.*

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

No 8[illegible] R., dated 9th April 1873.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

OUR Despatch No. 143 R, dated 14th August 1872, on the subject of the Carwar Railway project, forwarded copies of papers which had induced our Government to request that the Government of Bombay would appoint an impartial Committee to enquire fully into the financial aspect of the proposed line, and to consider the question of the improvement of the port of Carwar. Before this Despatch could reach England, we received Despatches No. 94 R and 99 R of 1872, in which your Grace expressed doubt as to the commercial prospects of the railway, and asked for more precise information on the subject before sanctioning the construction of the line. We have now the honour to forward copies of later papers received from the Government of Bombay bearing on this subject, and also a copy of a letter from the Madras Government containing a memorandum by Mr. Strange, advocating, in lieu of the Carwar line, an extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Gudduck.

2. In forwarding the report of the Committee appointed to enquire further into the calculations of the cost and financial prospects of the proposed Carwar and Gudduck Railway, the Government of Bombay have treated of two subjects, *first*, the Committee's report dealing with the scheme on its merits; *secondly*, a proposal made by Messrs. Nicol and Co. to the effect that they should become the Agents for constructing and working the railway. We propose now to record our views on the first of these subjects, leaving Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s tender to be considered in a separate despatch No. 87 R of to-day's date.

3. The Committee was composed of five members, viz.:—

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Mr. Havelock, C.S.;

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Colonel A. C. Anderson;

The Superintending Engineer of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, Colonel Wilkins, R.E.;

The Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways at Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, R. E.; and

The Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Mr. Currey.

Their deliberations appear to have been full and careful, and their report is distinctly in favour of the scheme. The Committee say that if the alternative rested between an isolated railway from the sea at Carwar to Gudduck, and an extension of the existing railway system from Sholapoor or Deckal to Hooblee, they would prefer the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but they allege that the alternative is not of this simple character. They believe that the Government intend eventually to carry out a regular system of railways in the Southern Mahratta Country, having Carwar as the new port, and extending to Bellary, while extensions may hereafter be made southwards towards Mysore, and northwards to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. These latter extensions they leave for future consideration, and they recommend that the Carwar line shall be made now: not, however, as an isolated railway, but to proceed at once to Bellary with, perhaps, a branch to Bunkapoor, thus—

	Miles.
Carwar to Gudduck............	145
Gudduck to Bellary............	90
Hooblee to Bunkapoor	30
	265

The Committee estimate that the first 145 miles will cost £1,100,000, including interest during construction, but exclusive of improvements to the port of Carwar, such as extension to the present pier and wharf, moorings, &c., which are estimated to cost £25,000. No similar estimate has been made of the 90 miles from Gudduck to Bellary, or of the branch to Bunkapoor, but it is known that these portions of the line will be much cheaper.

4. It is estimated that, when the railway has been completed three years, the gross traffic receipts on the line between Carwar and Gudduck will amount to—

	£
Cotton	40,000
Salt	5,200
Timber	6,000
Other goods	17,500
Passengers	29,000
*Miscellaneous	2,500
	100,200

The principal source of revenue, it is calculated, will be cotton, of which it is expected that the railway will carry about two-thirds of the whole estimated annual quantity shipped from the ports supplied from the districts within range of the railway. And the Committee have assumed that the railway will carry about the same proportion of other goods traffic as of the cotton, that is about two-thirds.

5. The general aspect of the whole question is not materially altered by the Committee's report. They have formed a rather less favourable opinion regarding the commercial prospects of the railway than that formerly expressed by the Government of Bombay, but, concurring in the advisability of undertaking ultimately a complete system of railways in the Southern Mahratta Country which will affect a large area, and will be of imperial importance, they recommend the construction in the first instance of a railway from Carwar not to stop at Gudduck, but to be extended to Bellary, and connected there with the Madras Railway.

6. The Bombay Government attach importance to the military and political considerations, as well as to the general advantages [illegible] by the Committee; and the importance of opening [illegible] the western coast of India another efficient port, in ea[illegible] interior, is pointed out [illegible] considering the question in [illegible] ment of Bombay recomme[illegible] railway from Carwar to [illegible] poor as proposed by the [illegible]

7. Our Government [illegible] able and impartial man[illegible] investigated [illegible] Committee's [illegible] project, all[illegible] the enhanced [illegible] their calcul[illegible] over-sanguine, and may be [illegible] agree in the opinion expressed by the Government of Bomba[illegible] scheme [illegible] proposed, viz., from [illegible] we do [illegible] contemplate the early [illegible] We [illegible] prepared es[illegible] railway from [illegible] to Gudduck, an[illegible] the Government of Bombay to have an estimate made of the cost of an extension [illegible] Bellary. [illegible] is a project as [illegible] other lines, [illegible] we have from [illegible] addressed Her Majesty's [illegible] Government, will be [illegible] us, in the event [illegible] Grace's sanction being [illegible] these proposals.

8. With [illegible] which we desire to recommend [illegible] struction [illegible] the [illegible] railway from Car[illegible] dock and [illegible] to your Grace's favourable [illegible] and sanction.

No. 87 R, dated 9th April 187[illegible]

From the Government of India, to Her M[illegible] tary of State for India.

In our despatch No. 86 R of this day's da[illegible] commended the construction of a railway [illegible] Gudduck and Bellary. We desire now to [illegible] posal which Messrs. Nicol & Co. of Bom[illegible] construct and work the line on certain [illegible]

2. Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s offer will [illegible] their various letters to the Governmen[illegible] proposal has two main features. The [illegible] of raising [illegible] means of the Company [illegible] to be placed [illegible] the disposal of the [illegible] upon in case of the railway [illegible] net on the capital expended, [illegible] point [illegible] Company [illegible] disburse the [illegible] struction [illegible] your clear [illegible]

3. [illegible] Government [illegible] struction of railways and induce [illegible] vest their money in these undertakings [illegible] that the vigilant interest of the [illegible] depend so greatly on the construc[illegible] line, would be a superior [illegible] successful working, than any that [illegible] direct Government control. While [illegible] sent capital in railway enterprises [illegible] such projects would be largely [illegible] lopment of the railway sy[illegible] lerated beyond what any [illegible] effect and would result [illegible] resources and trade of the count[illegible]

4. Admitting to some extent the [illegible] ments, it is to be urged on the other [illegible] ment of railways by the State is now [illegible] in England, and the peculiar relations [illegible] country to the Government may be [illegible] tional reason for Government management [illegible]

5. We readily recognise the fact that this offer [illegible] the features of private individuals coming forward [illegible] money on the construction of this railway. This is [illegible] factory corroboration of the Committee's opinion [illegible] did we entertain doubt of the general soundness [illegible] Committee's views, we might be disposed to recom[illegible] the acceptance, with some modifications, of Messrs. N[illegible] Nursing and Co.'s offer.

6. Modifications would doubtless be necessary, and these would affect mainly the extent of the guarantee, capital to be offered, and that part of the proposal which gives the guaranteeing Company also the contract for constructing the line.

7. The cost of the line to Gudduck is likely to be about £1,015,000 without interest, if the views of the Committee are correct. Messrs. Nicol and Co. proposed in the first instance to receive and disburse this money, subject to a certain amount of supervision from Government officers in the construction and working of the line. The interest which may accrue on the capital during construction is estimated at £85,000, and the total capital expenditure, including interest, is reckoned at £1,100,000. If after the line is opened, the net receipts are insufficient to cover 4 per cent. interest on the capital expended, the balance is to be made up from a sum of £100,000 deposited by Messrs. Nicol and Co. and their co-guarantors until it is exhausted. Messrs. Nicol and Co. think that it is highly improbable that this deposit fund will be exhausted before 20 years have expired. The Government of Bombay believe that, if the minimum net interest calculated by the minority of the committee, namely, 3·63 per cent., be correct, it will take above 130 years before the guarantee fund is exhausted.

8. These statements should be examined. The Committee think that the traffic may be expected to yield a gross annual revenue of £100,000 after the line has been open three years, and that then the working expenses will be 55 or 60 per cent. on £100,000, yielding a net return of 4·09 per cent., or 3·65 per cent. on £1,100,000. When the committee mention this term of three years they probably mean that the advance of the traffic receipts will be gradual, and that they will be small at first, gradually developing until the gross annual income of £100,000 is reached. Thus, if the following be taken as gross earnings—

£25,000 for 1st year,
£50,000 for 2nd „
£75,000 for 3rd „
£100,000 after the 3rd „

averaging for the first three years after opening, £50,000 gross per annum. Similarly, the working expenses may not be so low as 55 or 60 per cent. during the early years, when the fixed charges will bear a high proportion to the whole, but the Committee expect that at the commencement of the fourth year, when the traffic has been developed, the working expenses will become as low as 55 or 60 per cent. Therefore, accepting the figures in the Committee's report, 60 per cent. for working expenses is possibly rather low for the first three years. But, on the assumption that they will be only 60 per cent., the state of the deposit fund at the end of three years from opening, will, on this view, be as under—

Due for interest on capital £1,100,000 by 4 per cent. by 3 years equal £132,000. Net receipts from traffic £50,000 by 40 per cent. by 3 years equal £60,000, and the difference between these two amounts, or £72,000, will have been deducted from the deposit fund of £100,000.

9. We believe that the estimates of the Committee have been carefully framed, but still, from causes which cannot at present be foreseen, the time occupied in construction may be longer than calculated on, and the cost of the line may be greater, and the anticipated net receipts may not be quite so soon realised. That is, if any margin at all is allowed on the estimates of the Committee, the sum, viz., £100,000, deposited as guarantee for the interest on the capital, may all be expended within four years after the line is opened for traffic.

10. It will be seen that Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s offer of a guarantee of £100,000 is coupled with the condition that they shall have the contract for the construction of the line; and in considering this, it should be remembered that our Consulting Engineer for State Railways, Mr. Molesworth, after going over the line from Carwar to Gudduck, gave as his opinion that it could be constructed for £820,000. The Committee now say £1,015,000. Mr. Molesworth, no doubt, allowed prices which a contractor could work at with a reasonable profit, and his opinion may after all be better than that of the Committee. Still the Government could hardly refuse the contract on the basis of the Committee's report. If these positions be accepted, Messrs. Nicol and Co. may well risk £100,000 to receive the profit of at least £200,000 on the contract.

11. Messrs. Nicol and Co. in para. 7 of their letter of 21st September, and para. 9 of their letter of 16th October 1872, mentioned the terms which they propose. They first expressed a wish to keep in their own hands the control of the manner and cost of supplying material, and all details of the construction and working of the line, leaving to the Government officers only such control as is exercised by the Board of Trade in England. They consider that the spur of self-interest and the respectability of the proposed concessionaries is sufficient guarantee against undue expenditure. As the money, however, to be spent on the construction of the line is public money full accounts of all transactions in which the public money is spent must be open at all times to the inspection and audit of the Government officers. It is essential also that funds shall be advanced only on the usual conditions of paying money to contractors. It would not be proper to pay half a million of money for English stores with no power to see that it is laid out for the object intended, or that the materials and workmanship of the articles are good. The Government may have full faith in the integrity of the present partners of the firm of Nicol and Co., and their associates; but their legal rights may pass to others, or they may be defrauded by their agents. However difficult it may be to exercise an efficient control, the Government is bound, in duty to the tax-payers, to do what it can to ensure the proper application of the funds, and must insist both on accounts and evidence of a quid pro quo when the payment of public money is involved.

12. It will be observed that the Bombay [illegible] have to some extent anticipated these serious objections. We are told that "Messrs. Nicol and Co. have since informed this Government that the matter as now put involves only a question of principle, and that if the principle be accepted, the details can be modified to suit the views of Government; and, further, that they would be prepared to agree to the same amount of control and supervision as regards construction and working as is exercised by Government in the case of the guaranteed lines, and to the general terms of the contract with the guaranteed railway companies as far as applicable."

These explanations are still not quite definite, but we understand from them that Messrs. Nicol and Co. are prepared, in some measure at least, to amend their terms so as to meet the objections which have occurred to us.

13. Next, as regards working the line after it has been

[illegible]

8. The [illegible] vent [illegible] of Bombay [illegible] of [illegible] your [illegible] offered seem to [illegible] protect Government [illegible]

MEMORIA[illegible] THE [illegible]

To His Excellency [illegible] Hon'ble Thomas [illegible] Baring, Baron Northbrook of Stratton, [illegible] Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The [illegible] of [illegible] inhabitants of Bombay

SHEWETH,—That at a public meeting of the [illegible] convened [illegible] the Sheriff of Bombay, at the Town Hall, [illegible] November 1873, the following resolutions were [illegible] adopted:—

(1.) "That in the opinion [illegible] consolidating and amending the law relating to salt in the presidency of Bombay, passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, if permitted to become law, will, by imposing unnecessary and harsh restrictions on the salt manufacture and trade, greatly enhance the price of salt, will render a commodity which is one of the necessaries of life less easily obtainable by the people of India, and will also interfere with the vested interests and proprietary rights of the manufacturers of salt.

(2.) "That this meeting begs respectfully to protest against the undue and unnecessary haste with which important measures gravely affecting the interests of the people are passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, whereby proper opportunities are not afforded to the people for expressing their views on such measures.

(3.) "That this meeting deems it desirable respectfully to memorialize His Excellency the Viceroy to refuse his assent to this (the Salt) Bill; and that a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to prepare and forward to His Excellency such memorial, and to take such other steps as they may deem advisable for carrying into effect the views of this meeting:—

"*Committee.*—J. A. Forbes, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, A. J. Macdonald, Varjeewandas Madhowdas, E. A. Dallas, E. D. Sassoon, Kessowjee Naik, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Joseph Jefferson, J. A. Simpson, Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Shantaram Narayan, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Bhugwandass Purshotumdas, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Tapidas Varjdas, Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, Thakurdas Atmaram, Dwarkadas Vasanjee, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Raghunath Narayan Kote, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Bal Mangesh Wagle, Janardan Sakharam Gadgil, Ardasir Framjee Moos, Pherozshaw M. Mehta, and Homejee Cursetjee Dady Esquires."

2. That the original intention of your memorialists was to make this representation to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay before the third reading of the Bill in question was completed, but your memorialists regret to have to state that owing to what appears to memorialists to be undue unnecessary haste in the passage of the said Bill, they were prevented from doing so, as will be presently shown to your Excellency in Council.

3. That the Bill with a statement of objects and reasons was first published in English on the 25th July 1873, read for the first time, and referred to a Select Committee for report on the 11th August 1873; and that translations of the same in Guzerathi and Marathi were published on the 21st, and in Canarese on the 26th August 1873.

4. That the official proceedings of the Legislative Council at the first reading of the Bill, which took place on the 11th August 1873, were first published on the 11th September 1873, whilst the Report of the Select Committee with a copy of the Bill as amended by them was published in English on the 26th September 1873.

5. That although in section 26 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of the Government of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations, it is laid down that "reports of Select Committee when completed shall be given to the Secretary, who shall forthwith cause them to be printed and translated, if ordered," it seems to have been considered unnecessary to publish a translation of the Select Committee's report in this case.

6. That the Select Committee's report with the amended Bill was discussed by the Legislative Council on the 6th, 7th, and 8th October 1873, on which latter date it passed the second reading; and a report of those proceedings appeared in the local newspapers on the 9th, 10th, 14th, 16th, 18th, and 20th idem, but the official report thereof has not been published even to this day.

7. That the Bill as amended at the second reading was published in English on the 18th October 1873, and scarcely a week elapsed before a requisition was addressed to the Sheriff of Bombay, dated 27th October 1873, "[illegible] a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bomba[illegible] Town Hall at an early date to consider and ad[illegible] rial to Government against the Salt Bill, [illegible]

8. That [illegible] Sheriff of Bomb[illegible] the meantime the [illegible] for Friday, 31st Octo[illegible] lency the President wa[illegible] ceedings to allude spe[illegible] the course of the speech [illegible] port, concluded thus:—[illegible] pending meeting I recom[illegible] their business to-day," [illegible] tions the Bill was on t[illegible] third reading.

9. That as soon as possi[illegible] Bill on the 11th Augu[illegible] dressed to the Legisla[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] which your memorialists h[illegible]

(a). The Bill imposes upon a licensee of a salt work an unreasonable extent of criminal responsibility, not merely exposing him to heavy fine, but imprisonment, on account of the acts of his servants or employés, and irrespectively of [illegible] or absence of guilty knowledge on his part. [illegible] unnecessarily interferes with [illegible] a liberty of the [illegible] authority in the [illegible] purpose of mak[illegible] delegating to H. E. [illegible] practically full legis[illegible] memorialists would res[illegible] to the last clause of section 3, [illegible] salt is in possession of or [illegible] agent on his account, [illegible] reason, for the purposes of this [illegible] the licensee of a salt work, [illegible] of any offence whatever, would [illegible] prescribed in Section 35, by which [illegible] be lawful" for the Governor in [illegible] a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on the [illegible] salt work, if any of the persons employed therein shall have been guilty of any offence against the provisions of this Act, or of any breach of the conditions specified in the license granted for the manufacture of salt at such work unless the licensee of such salt work shall establish to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, that all due and reasonable precautions were exercised by him to prevent the commission of such offence or breach of the conditions specified in the license," and that too without allowing such licensee even the right of appeal to any court of justice throughout the presidency.

16. That the same definition would further expose an innocent "licensee of a salt work" to the pains and penalties of imprisonment and fine prescribed in sections 40 to 53, the former of which ranges from one to six months, and the latter from Rs. 200 to 2,000.

17. That your memorialists are aware that under the Customs or other excise acts a master is sometimes held amenable to heavy fine and to the confiscation of his goods in consequence of the misconduct of his servant, and the extension of the same principle to the salt laws may not perhaps be open to objection, because it will tend to render "smuggling" an unprofitable occupation to those who may be engaged in it, but your memorialists submit with confidence that to render a master *criminally* responsible, and to subject him to imprisonment for any offence against the act committed by his servant without his knowledge or consent, is a principle unknown throughout the civilized world, and opposed to every principle of criminal jurisprudence recognised throughout Her Most Gracious Majesty's dominions. That the introduction of this innovation into the salt laws is a cruel wrong, and that the effects of this provision, unless it be disallowed by your Excellency, will be such as to deter those who have any regard whatever for their character and property to relinquish all connection with the salt trade. This unprecedented application of the maxim "*Respondeat superior*" to the salt laws, to be now promulgated is well-calculated to drive respectable persons out of the trade, and to leave the field entirely in the possession of unscrupulous speculators.

18. That another illustration of a similar encroachment upon the recognized principles of criminal law is to be found in section 57, which was the subject of considerable discussion in Council, one of the members (the Honourable Mr. Narayen Vasudeojee) having opened the debate thus:—"I think that this section should apply only to persons having reason to believe that they are removing or transporting contraband salt, otherwise a coolie who knows nothing whatever of what he is carrying may be punished by a magistrate, for being concerned in the removal or transportation;" and accordingly the honourable gentleman moved that in line 3 after "salt" the words "which he knows or has reason to believe to be contraband," should be introduced, and the word "contraband" before the word "salt" should be omitted, which amendment was carried. That your memorialists regret, however, to find that at the third reading of the Bill this obviously just provision was expunged, because, as the Honourable Mr. Rogers said, "the effect of the section in its existing form would be to throw the onus of proving guilty knowledge upon the prosecution, which would render the whole section inoperative," a doctrine which your memorialists have noted with amazement as being utterly opposed to the great principle of English law that a man should be held to be innocent until proved guilty.

19. That another similar provision is contained in section 53, in respect of which an honourable member of the Council moved the insertion of the word "wilful" before "breach" in line 1, because, as he said, "this section refers to an infringement of any of the rules made by the Governor in Council, which may be published hereafter;" but your memorialists regret that the want of the essential element of *guilty knowledge* sought to be supplied by this amendment was entirely ignored by the majority of the Council who rejected the motion.

[illegible] That your memorialists are humbly of opinion that [illegible] rs of Government that has hitherto been passed [illegible] d the destruction of proprietary rights so com[illegible] been done [illegible] from [illegible] serves to Go[illegible] to time rules" for [illegible] the routes by which salt [illegible] shall approach, enter, or [illegible] during which only it [illegible] remain within the limits [illegible] sections 40 to 43, and of [illegible] and repair of salt works [illegible] of salt (vide sections 44 [illegible] arbitrary and vexatious in [illegible] to impose the greatest [illegible] on the proprietors of salt [illegible] countervailing advantage to [illegible] would respectfully submit

[illegible]fere with the liberty of the [illegible]ption of storing more than [illegible] permit, the granting of [illegible]tion of the Salt Depart[illegible]orialists beg to record [illegible]ing para. of the dissent [illegible]oy and N. Vasudeojee [illegible] Committee :—

[illegible]mmittee do not think [illegible] any quantity of salt [illegible]nlicensed building, will [illegible] hardship or inconvenience [illegible]ue in respect to the Euro[illegible] not in respect to undivided [illegible]t is invariably the rule to lay [illegible] annual supply of salt. We con[illegible]vides the Salt Department with [illegible]ers for the detection and punish[illegible]d therefore do not see any necessity [illegible]rt from the great inconvenience which [illegible]n a large section of the community, in[illegible]rferes with the liberty of the subject to [illegible] quantity as he may think fit." And your [illegible]esire to add that in the Konkun especially [illegible] will bear hardly and inconveniently, because [illegible]y with large families in those districts to [illegible] quantities of salt for consumption by their [illegible] consequence of all communication during the [illegible]n being entirely closed. Moreover, if under [illegible] in England, a gentleman may keep as much [illegible]hink fit, and for such period as may [illegible] your memorialists would submit [illegible] by [illegible]ing the same privilege should be conceded [illegible] gentleman without being hampered by the restriction which these sections impose.

[illegible]ur memorialists would next [illegible] attention [illegible] Government wished to take [illegible] to exa[illegible]nveyances, vessels, &c., in which [illegible] might [illegible]led salt was stowed [illegible] the [illegible]ination, including [illegible] and the re[illegible], &c., from the [illegible] the vessel or [illegible]gh no smuggled salt were found therein. [illegible]on naturally [illegible] opposition in the [illegible]se providing for the recovery of such [illegible] but the section as passed into law [illegible] incurred [illegible] uncertainty in [illegible] rules for re[illegible] As already [illegible] the Legis[illegible] such rules may be [illegible] of all, that is [illegible] expressed in the Bill itself, and it can[illegible] are capable of being made the [illegible] much inconvenience, hardship and [illegible] engaged in the salt trade"; and the [illegible]resented that "the several provisions [illegible] certain things to be done, and rules [illegible] time to time in connection with almost [illegible]rtaining to the salt works and trade [illegible] concern and anxiety as to the [illegible]ly prayed that "as far as possible [illegible] may be made known, and con[illegible] detail, before the present Bill or [illegible] into law."

[illegible]nces of the summary manner in which [illegible] practices have been violently set aside [illegible]ing great alarm and uncertainty in the minds [illegible] engaged in the salt trade, your memorialists beg [illegible]ribe the following paras. from one of the petitions [illegible] to the Legislative Council in connection with [illegible]:—

"[illegible]hat, when dwelling upon this point, it occurs to your [illegible]oners respectfully to bring to notice the partial shock [illegible] trade to Calcutta has already received by what has [illegible] done under the present administration of the Salt [illegible]rtment. On shipments to Calcutta, Singapore, &c., [illegible] always been usual to allow a wastage of 5 per [illegible], but not on those to Malabar and Cochin in native [illegible]. If the deficiency, according to the certificate of [illegible] is below this, the exporter has his deposit refunded in full. If it should happen to exceed that percentage, it was usual, under an understanding between the Bombay and Calcutta authorities in 1869, which was extensively made known, widely circulated, and even published in the *Calcutta Exchange Gazette*, to recover full duty at Calcutta on the excess deficiency at Rs. 3-4 per maund, unless the Board of Revenue there admitted such excess deficiency, in which case the deposit lodged in Bombay was immediately refunded in full by the Commissioner of Customs at Bombay with the sanction of the local Government. But the new administration have declined to recognise the said understanding, and the local Government has approved its proceedings. Thus, then, without any prior and formal announcement to this effect, which in common fairness should have been made, the certificates of admission of the Calcutta Board of Revenue have been treated as so much waste-paper, and exporters, completely and unexpectedly taken by surprise, have been compelled to pay full duty at the Bombay rate of Rs. 1-13 per maund on such excess deficiency, when, in fact, if it was [illegible] to make the recovery at all, it should, according to the understanding in question, have been made at Calcutta at Rs. 3-4 per maund.

"That the penalty thus inflicted has imposed a fine far beyond the intrinsic value, in some cases, of the entire consignment of salt. Your petitioners hope to be excused for saying that, in the ordinary course of upright dealing looked for in every-day life between man and man such a violation of a rule so established, recognized, and acted upon for four years on end, would, undoubtedly, be stamped as inequitable, and that its termination in the manner above stated was a breach of faith towards those who, relying on such understanding (uniformly recognized in their own individual cases) made the exportations; but your petitioners would fain hope that this glaring and grievous hardship has only to be properly represented to meet with prompt redress.

"That, as regards the re-weighment and examination of salt at the preventive station, which is mentioned in section 28, your petitioners earnestly beg that the rules on this head may be definitively settled, instead of leaving them to be determined 'from time to time'—a discretion which they naturally contemplate with very great apprehension, founded on past experience, to wit, that within the last few months a change in this respect has been made in the Matoonga district, whereby salt once weighed and bagged, *and still in charge of the officials of the Salt Department*, is unnecessarily subjected to the process of re-weighment, a portion of the bags being arbitrarily reopened for the purpose, their contents mixed, the same refilled in the bags, and the bags re-sewn—a course which is pregnant with delay, inconvenience and extra expense to proprietors, to whom it has consequently caused great dissatisfaction, but who have been unable to get their grievance redressed."

25. That as was well expressed by one honourable member of Council during the discussion of this Bill, "the principle of sound legislation is to define the provisions of law clearly and definitely, and once for all, so that the people may know beforehand how to act so as to avoid the infringement of the law." But your memorialists submit that this principle has been entirely overlooked, and that the reservation of power to the Executive Government which has been made in this Act cannot but have an injurious effect by causing anxiety, distrust, and uncertainty in the minds of all connected with the salt trade. It cannot but strike your Excellency that the making of rules cannot be attended with the same deliberation, discussion, publicity, and circumspection that is necessarily called into play while the identical provisions are passing through the Legislative Council in the shape of a Bill; and if this Bill itself has caused such immense anxiety, your memorialists are appalled to think what may not come to be enacted as law in the shape of rules, not inconsistent with the Act. It is a principle of jurisprudence designed to inculcate fixity and definiteness in law which declares that best is the law which leaves least to the discretion of the judge; but in this instance the Government is judge in its own cause, and that authority is permitted to decide what shall or shall not be the rule in any particular state of circumstances, and not only that, but is empowered to enact penalties for the breach of the rules which it may in its unbounded discretion choose to frame.

26. That before concluding, your memorialists request leave to state, for the information of your Excellency, the baneful effects of the course of action adopted within the last few months by the Government of Bombay in the matter of the Salt Department. Great alarm has already seized proprietors of salt works by the action of Government in securing the monopoly of the salt supply in Guzerat; and this alarm is strengthened by the fact that Government have already summarily suppressed salt works without in many cases paying any compensation whatever, a proceeding which has ruined the unfortunate families concerned, deprived the poor people of their ordinary source of employment, and absolutely caused a rise in the price of salt at a time when the poor, even now, cannot purchase this necessary of life to the extent of the allowance made in prison dietaries, and when they are in consequence often to be content with the *refuse* which they may be able to scrape up from near salt pans and creeks; and as in the Konkun particularly the people, excepting in the monsoon, when they cultivate the land, positively have no other employment, but that of manufacturing salt, which is their source of earning a livelihood, your memorialists would [illegible]fully submit that the suppression of salt [illegible] the reducing of these poor people to [illegible]tion!

27. That your memorialists beg to state that they do not object to the owners of salt works or their agents being required to render all the assistance they can fairly be asked to render in the prevention of smuggling; but what they do strenuously object to and protest against is the imposing, as in the present case, the whole burden upon the owners, while it is an acknowledged fact that the preventive establishments of Government are not only inadequate for the duties required of them, but that they are so badly paid and so imperfectly managed as to expose them to the temptation of countenancing the smuggling, which cannot possibly be carried on to the extent it is said to be without their direct connivance and support.

28. That your memorialists fear that they have already encroached too much on the valuable time of your Excellency, but they trust that the vast importance of the subject in every point of view will be c[illegible] some justification for their approaching [illegible] with this memorial, and it now only [illegible] memorialists to express their str[illegible] inevitable tendency of the prov[illegible] Bill recently passed is to depre[illegible] to check honest industry, to [illegible] and injuriously with trade, to [illegible] price of an essential necessary [illegible] pro[illegible]duce into the criminal [illegible] unjust, and unprecedented [illegible] also to the first principles of j[illegible] and [illegible] policy. Your memorialists, [illegible] your Excellency will be [illegible] to refuse your Excellency's assent to the [illegible] your memorialists as in duty bound [illegible] Forbes, [illegible] Dallas, Dinshaw [illegible] J. Macdonald, [illegible] Mulowdas, Merwanjee Framjee [illegible] Hajeebhoy, N[illegible] Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Dwarkadas V[illegible] Jehangir Jafferee, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, [illegible] Purshotumdas, Hormusjee Cursetjee D[illegible], Raghunath Narayen Khote, Bhugwandas Parsotamdas, [illegible] Ali Rogay, Hormusjee Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Bal M. Wagle, Thakordas Atmaram, Kasinath Trimbuck Telang, Janardhan S. Gadgil, Members of the Committee.

CAPTAIN BAIN AND THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

196. Paragraph 17 shows that the late Chairman, Mr. Anderson, courted investigation (when it was proposed by Sir Patrick Colquhoun) at the meeting of 6th December, 1867, provided only that *competent* persons undertook the office. His objections to Sir Patrick's competency was founded upon the fact that the latter's complaints were based upon a belief which he expressed in his letter to the Board that the Company's capital was £2,000,000 in excess of what it was (or £4,500,000 in all). Mr. Anderson's exact words were : "We have nothing whatever to conceal, and provided only competent parties undertake it we are quite ready to have all transactions exposed." Why investigation is now opposed by the same Board, if they have "nothing to conceal," I leave you to draw your own inference, and I doubt not it will be the same as mine.

197. The Board's analysis of the share list in September shows that there were then among your number 861 ladies and 199 clergymen. These are not likely to be conversant with the *working* of joint-stock company "investigations." In view of that fact, and also of the course adopted by the Board with respect to my action in furtherance of an investigation into the management of the Company's business, I now purpose to show that we have a most encouraging precedent afforded by the successful results of such a proceeding in the case of the Metropolitan Railway Company.

198. In *Herapath's Journal* of 17th August and 12th October, 1872, will be found extracts from Mr. Pochin and Mr. Whitworth's report, and from that of the Committee of Investigation of the Metropolitan Railway Company. I beg to call especial attention to the following extract from the latter document (see *Herapath's Journal*, page 1095)—

"The functions of the Board, by the acknowledgment of several of its members, appears to have consisted rather in confirming than in deliberating upon the measures brought before them."

The Metropolitan Railway Company's Dividends rose at once from one to two per cent. at the first, and to 2¼ per cent. at the second half-yearly meeting after the Committee of Investigation had reported. That investigation led to most important discoveries. The process adopted in their case was this. Two members of the Board (Mr. Pochin and Mr. Whitworth) in August 1872, presented to their shareholders, through the Board, a *separate* report, pointing out the mismanagement of the Company's business. The proprietors, in consequence of that report, at a meeting on the 29th August, appointed a committee of investigation with the above among other results (see *Herapath's Railway Journal* of 31st August 1872).

199. *Board's Obstructions.*—I desire here to record my protest against the obstructions placed in my path at every point by the Board while engaged *at the request of fellow shareholders* in conducting the necessary preliminary steps for securing a special meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement. I would particularly contrast this course with that pursued towards Sir Patrick Colquhoun when he proposed the investigation in 1867. Sir Patrick was supplied with a list of the proprietors, *showing the votes held by each*, within four days after he asked for it, whereas my application of 26th May, 1873, for a share list and form of proxy was quite ignored. My solicitor, although armed with opinions of counsel, in my favour, has been unable to procure me access to the former document. All I have been allowed to see is a *printed index* of names and addresses; a great many of the latter being entirely omitted. Although this index was printed at least a couple of months after my application, I have not been allowed a copy even of that *printed list*, but have been compelled to transcribe in manuscript nearly 3,000 names and addresses.

200. With regard to the form of proxy, the deed expressly provides that it must be *sanctioned by the Board*, and therefore my request for such a copy—preferred in vain before last meeting to the Board—was after that meeting repeated by my solicitor, but without effect. I being then in the country, my brother assured that gentleman that he had himself seen it stated in writing under the Secretary's hand that the form of proxy was *in the printer's hands on the 30th May, having been that day sanctioned by the Board*. That had the desired effect. The Company's legal adviser, Mr. Watney, thereafter supplied my solicitors (Messrs. Pattison, Wigg, Gunney and King) with a copy. I mention this because the application was originally made in consequence of tenders of proxies to me by proprietors for use at the *last meeting*. I beg, therefore, those gentlemen will accept of this explanation, and the fact of my severe illness at the time of the meeting, as my apology for not sending them forms of proxy, or having leisure until now for explaining that they were deprived *by the Board* of their legal rights at that meeting, by the necessary documents being *withheld from me yet supplied elsewhere before that meeting*.

201. The Board's *recent* proceedings have not been less objectionable. In the face of the opinion of counsel above referred to, when I attended at the Company's offices to ascertain from the deed the legal steps necessary for protecting your interests by convening an extraordinary general meeting, my solicitor was shut out from attending me in that examination, entailing upon my brother and myself the manual labour of transcribing the whole of that most voluminous deed. The reason assigned for the exclusion of my solicitor was that he was not a shareholder. To obviate that objection I subsequently directed my broker to have two of my shares transferred in the usual manner to that gentleman, but the Board interposed and barred that transfer.

202. At the last meeting the Chairman adroitly attempted to stifle investigation, by a suggestion to shelter the Board by a vote of *confidence* as between them and myself, represented respectively by my letter of 15th May, 1873, and their reply of 30th May. His words were ; "The question came to this—Did the shareholders repose confidence in the Directors, or did they accept the dictum of one who had served in the Company for a time, and now made charges of mismanagement against the existing Board?" An attempt was accordingly made when the meeting was breaking up to meet his wishes ; but as the Chairman had ruled that the meeting was only competent to deal with the question of dividend, the vote, therefore, even if secured, would only have implied confidence in the Chairman's assurance that the dividend was really taken from the half-year's *earnings*.

203. *Alleged Vote of Confidence.*—As much importance has been attached to what has *erroneously* been termed a "*vote of confidence*," it is important to show, *even* from the report circulated by the Board, that the Chairman himself did not venture to submit that body to the ordeal of having the vote taken in the manner usual with votes of *confidence*—viz., by a written resolution read from the chair when put to the meeting. The proposer explained that he only meant the "confidence" *implied* in a vote of *thanks*. The seconder obtained permission to modify it by *expressing* "confidence ;" but there was no written resolution submitted from the chair in the manner usual in such cases. In their own language they designate their motion simply as a "proposition." It, in fact, merely introduced by a *side wind* the word "confidence" into the usual "vote of thanks to the chairman and board," which, by ordinary courtesy, is usually carried by acclamation at the close of meetings. As I was not present, I subjoin verbatim the Board's own report of this much-vaunted vote of confidence. "He (Mr. Hurst) should propose that the thanks of the proprietors be given to the chairman and directors. (Cheers.) Mr. Herepath said that he wished that the mover would include a cordial expression of confidence. He should then have much pleasure in seconding the motion. Mr. Hurst said that he certainly meant to imply the continued confidence of the shareholders, and he thought that the vote of thanks would involve that. He would, however, alter his proposition so as to include an expression of confidence in the Board. Mr. Herepath then seconded the proposition. Upon a vote being taken, an immense show of hands was given in favour of the motion, and about six or eight hands were held up on the other side." An additional proof of the view thus represented to me is afforded by the statement that only "six or eight hands" were held up against it, which the Board itself surely will not venture to assert represented all the members of that crowded and stormy meeting who there indicated their want of confidence.

204. The report of that meeting, which was circulated by the Board, was extracted from *Herapath's Railway Journal* of 7th June, 1873, accompanied by editorial comments. I may here add that I have been indebted to the columns of the same journal for records of proceedings at previous meetings. As the Managing Directors have annually taken copies of the numbers of that journal containing reports of our meetings since I have been in the London office, for distribution to the proprietors, it will doubtless be easy for you to refer thereto for more ample information. Should any proprietors have failed to receive copies, I would recommend them to purchase the missing numbers, which cost only 5s. each and to study the reports of the proceedings at those meetings, as well as that of the last.

205. The course I adopted in your case, in addressing the Board on the 26th November, 1872, setting forth the mismanagement of the *Managing Directors*, was in some measure the counterpart of Messrs. Pochin and Whitworth's report. In my case, however, instead of that letter, like their report, being laid before the proprietors, I was coerced by a threat of dismissal for insubordination into abstaining from laying it before you until I had relieved myself from such coercion by resigning the service. It is important to *remind* you that, in my last letter, it was shown that my opposition to that mismanagement has been continuous during the whole of my six years' tenure of office. In fact, so far back as 1867, that opposition brought down upon me the threat (paragraph 56) from Mr. Allan, which has been consistently and effectually acted upon by the Managing Directors from that day until I emancipated myself on my resignation on the 9th December, 1872, by imperilling the fruits of twenty years' service, as the only [illegible]ft of protecting your interests. If I succeed in securing the appointment of a Committee of investigation, [illegible]nces that will enable your [illegible]t, "without fear, favour, [illegible] done, without running [illegible] I have paid, then will my [illegible]ded in value, to your future [illegible] of those six years. Such an [illegible] allegation [illegible] have made [illegible] largely than [illegible] as soon as the [illegible] I myself have been [illegible] directly in [illegible] cial communication [illegible] however, that they should [illegible] action. Of this [illegible] instance is given [illegible] L'Estrange in paragraph [illegible], which shows the [illegible] been the introduction at [illegible] gines into service.

206. As employés are situated at present [illegible] placing them in a false position [illegible] for evidence either for or against the present system, and yet it is upon their testimony that its condemnation would largely depend. In proof, however, that I have not exaggerated either the value of their testimony, or the trying conditions under which it is procurable at present, I beg reference to a letter in the appendix (BB), addressed to the Board by Mr. Ganning, an employé of twenty years' standing, holding 100 shares in the Company. He sent a copy to me, with a request that I would embody it in this statement. Until then I had no knowledge whatever of his intentions or views. Mr. Ganning's long experience, and the peculiar opportunities he has enjoyed, combine to give a weight to his statements and opinions about stores such as no one else in the Company can command. His unusual promotion is the proof of that assertion, as it was the reward of his services. As Mr. Ganning may be disparaged by the Board now, it is but justice to add, that the duty entrusted to him of reporting upon the improvements in our "messing" arrangements, which might be copied from our rivals, was very important. So far back as the beginning of 1870, I wrote from India to Mr. Sutherland, recommending that a somewhat similar duty should be at once entrusted to one of our best pursers, Mr. DuGue, urging that he should be authorised to introduce the necessary improvements. Nevertheless, the improved system then urged and organised so long ago by Mr. Ganning, he has informed me, is only now about to be introduced.

207. In paragraph 17 I showed the connection between the failure of the "Committee of Revision" of 1867, and the fact that it was composed entirely of managing and ordinary directors. I urged that those whose proceedings are to be reviewed should not be the sole judges upon their own acts. A committee of investigation would fail to know where to look for much important information without my presence as a member, and it is but right that the Board should also be represented by a certain number of their members, the entire number of the Committee being sufficiently large to discharge the onerous duties before them.

208. The deed requires that a requisition for a special general meeting be signed by thirty or more proprietors, who have each held at least five old or thirteen new shares for six months, the entire number of shares held by the requisitionists amounting to four hundred. If the Board refuses or neglects for seven days to convene the meeting in conformity with such a requisition, the requisitionists then convene it themselves.

209. *Dividends.*—Mr. Badow assured you at last meeting there was no danger of the dividends being diminished at present. He stated, however, that within the last three or four years "the expense of all articles which were necessary for the navigating of their vessels had increased from 20 to 30 per cent., the difference in the price of coal alone in this half-year amounting to ...... £56,000" The 3 per cent. dividend then paid amounted to 81,000

There was only left, therefore, a sum of ...... 31,000 even if no dividend whatever were paid to meet an advance (of, say, 25 per cent.) upon the remainder of the requirements named above. Now the dilemma is this—if we pay six per cent. now, why did we not divide more in those days of cheap coals and stores and higher freights?

210. In section 3, I quoted certain figures, to show the relative value on the stock exchange of the P. & O. Company's shares as compared with those of the other companies, showing that while ours stood at 6 per cent. premium the others ranged from 40 to 111 per cent. premium. A reference to the *Times* of 10th ult. gives a deeper insight to the working of one of these companies—the Royal Mail. It was stated at their annual meeting that their £30 shares, formerly as low as £10, were then £80. Now our £50 shares formerly stood at £80, and of late at £50 to £57, although we have Government subsidies of £600,000 per annum. The Royal Mail Company, however, have declared a dividend of 17 per cent. for the past year! Yet the advance on coals affected them as well as us.

211. *Trade Secrets.*—The advocates of the present system may seek to deter you from investigation, upon the plea that it will "expose" the business of the Company and thereby injure your dividends. But the interests which will suffer from investigation can only be those opposed to your own, for the days have long gone by, like our comparative monopoly, when there were secrets in our business. The successful competition from which we suffer proves that and also that mismanagement alone can account for the fact that we are falling astern in a race where we started with such advantages as large subsidies and a well earned *prestige*. There is much to be said that must remain UNWRITTEN, but which a committee can deal with as I may not in this communication.

212. *Management or Executive*—In Section F of my last letter I described fully the numbers and functions of the "management." For the benefit of those who may not have seen that letter, I would remark that the Board issued a report dated November 1866, in which (paragraph 4) it is stated with reference to the *Managers*:—"These gentlemen hold their situations under the Board, and not under the Managing Directors, as was formerly the case, and the shareholders may feel assured that the executive of the Company was at no time in more efficient hands than at present." The executive then consisted of—

Mr. Anderson, Managing Director.
,, Allan, do do.
,, Bayley, Acting Managing Director.
,, Bethune, Manager.
Captain George Bain, do.

The tonnage of the fleet was at that time 85,000 tons, and it had augmented to 114,000 tons when I resigned on 9th December, 1872.

213. Mr. Anderson was then dead, and Mr. Allan had retired from the active duties of his office (paragraph 33), see Board's report of June, 1872. Mr. Bayley had led me to believe he contemplated an early retirement, and Mr. Bethune had been removed to the office of secretary. On my involuntary resignation, therefore, the executive was reduced from the number of five required in former days to two—Mr Bayley and Mr. Sutherland.

214. *Annual Meeting and Investigation Suggestions*—At the last half yearly meeting the Board stifled the demand for investigation, and withheld any reply from themselves to my charges, on the plea the meeting was "special," according to the deed, and competent to deal only with the dividend, and to receive their own report. No such plea is tenable at the *annual general meeting*.

215. The obstructive proceedings of the Board (still continued) have prevented the adoption of the recommendation contained in my last letter to convene a *special* meeting of proprietors immediately after the last half yearly meeting. I suggest, therefore, that the necessary proceedings be adopted at the approaching annual meeting for appointing a committee of investigation.

216. As the duty has hitherto devolved upon me of taking the preliminary steps for convening a special meeting to consider the propriety of appointing such a committee, I circulate with this letter forms of proxies for execution by those proprietors who may wish to sign the same under the circumstances set forth in the prefatory "Investigation Letter," dated 8th November, 1873. At this approaching meeting a *show* of hands will of course mark "the sense of the *meeting*" respecting any resolution submitted to that test, but will give no indication of "the sense of the *proprietary*," because the meeting can only comprise a small fraction of the proprietors, and may be largely composed of those holding only five new shares, like myself, or even one-fifth of that number. In fact there have of late been numbers of these small transfers. A poll, therefore, is the necessary, as it can be the only real, test of the sense of the *proprietary*. I urge, therefore, all shareholders to send their proxies to me, or to other proprietors pledged to investigation. The present system of practical non-competition is doubtless acceptable to those who benefit by it, directly or indirectly, and the sum thus expended may be estimated roughly at about one million sterling per annum.

217. *Co-operation for Investigation.*—I invite communications in writing, addressed to me here (in addition to those I have already received) from proprietors anxious to vote for investigation, and more specially from those who, having that wish, are desirous to co-operate personally with myself and those already acting with me in arranging the details and recommending suitable names for submission to the meeting to compose the Committee of Investigation, if such is to be appointed.

GEORGE BAIN,
Late a Manager, P. and O. S. N. Co.

5, Belsize Avenue, Hampstead, London, N. W., 8th November, 1873.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, ,, SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND, ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
[illegible] UNION BANK OF LONDON.

[illegible]ENT DEPOSITS.

[illegible] TWO PER CENT. per annum on the [illegible] to Rupees One Lac.

[illegible] ACCOUNTS.

[illegible]

A[illegible]

CAPITAL [illegible],000,000.

[illegible] London, E.C. [illegible]

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ ,, ,,

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July 1873.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
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PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO.

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Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottles.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandise, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

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REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in [illegible] in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other first class Offices.

LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION, STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Undersigned, [illegible] been APPOINTED the AGENTS of the above Company, a[illegible] POLICIES of INSURANCE again[illegible] Buildings, Merchandise, House-hold and other Property in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th Novem[illegible]

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON [illegible] GLOBE INSURANCE COMP[illegible]

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon [illegible] other Buildings in [illegible] Island of Bombay, [illegible] behalf of the above Com[illegible]

The rate on Pucka-bu[illegible] of Bombay, or in any [illegible] reduced to (6) six annas [illegible]

THE [illegible]
GOVERN[illegible]
[illegible]

Agents: [illegible]
Messrs. GADDUM & C[illegible]

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

POSITIVE WHOLE-WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

The rates charged by this office apply to all professions or employments, and cover residences in any part of the World. These rates give the Company for all ages an average of fully Five per cent. on the sum assured, and which is amply sufficient to protect the office from loss even if no other than Indian business were undertaken, but inasmuch as such business forms only a small proportion of what is being done, the Company's operations having been first commenced in the United Kingdom, and being now in course of extension to Canada, Australia, &c., the rates will, taken as a whole, yield a very handsome profit. The Positive rates are a little above the English rates of those offices doing an Indian business, the one uniform charge being applicable to residence in any country. It is intended that, in as short a space of time as possible, the Company will be represented in every part of the world, and the rate will be found amply sufficient to cover the risks anywhere.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
LONDON, 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.
With Branches at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Middlesborough, Chester, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY.

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A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY:
W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SYDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon,
Who will examine applicants for assurance at his residence (Sundays excepted) from 9-30 to 11 a.m., and elsewhere by preconcerted arrangement.

AUDITOR:
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

AGENTS:
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	3	0
30	108	12	8	[illegible]	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	[illegible]	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	[illegible]	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	1	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	[illegible]	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	4	73	14	4
60	184	6	8	108	13	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	[illegible]
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	[illegible]
40	43	4	[illegible]	38	6	4	35	11	[illegible]
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	8	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	6	8	60	6	8	58	12	0
60	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	74	12	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	4

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF-YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, derivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occurring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be relieved from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and identity of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six seven, eight, nine, or ten years.
4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.
5. Joint Life Policies payable at decease of the First which shall fail of two Lives.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROWL[illegible]
SADDLERY A[illegible]
19, MEADOW S[illegible]
B[illegible]

Every description of SADDLE[illegible] HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CL[illegible] and DRIVING WHIPS, always on [illegible] ERS promptly attended to, and the re[illegible] Harness, &c., carefully executed. [illegible] ORDERS should be accompanied [illegible] REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in B[illegible]

F. ROWLAN[illegible]
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTR[illegible]
[illegible] ROAD, BYCULLA [illegible]

[illegible] DESCRIP[illegible] [illegible]D HARNE[illegible] AND POLICE [illegible]TS, &c., &c., [illegible]E LEATHER [illegible]INE BA[illegible] AND BUCKETS [illegible] TO [illegible] [illegible]TERIALS for [illegible] [illegible]ALRY EQUIP[illegible] at MODERA[illegible]

[illegible]TOOLA ALLEE COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT [illegible]

[illegible] attention of Merchants, [illegible]blic in general, to th[illegible] [illegible]RY of all sorts, [illegible]ons of Steam-[illegible] repairs [illegible] [illegible]ates, a[illegible] be carried out [illegible] probation and a continuance [illegible] enumerated below, which may [illegible]

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture [illegible]
Do. Coir Rope, at [illegible]
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope [illegible] Rs. 22 per [illegible]
Superfine Wheat Flour [illegible]
Iron Chests and Cupboards [illegible]
Pumps of sorts [illegible]
Kerosine Oil best quality [illegible]
Best Serope Canvas [illegible]
Peacock's and McInnes' [illegible]
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder [illegible]
Tape and Bees [illegible]
Low Moor Iron Bars, [illegible]
Iron, English, Swedish, [illegible] every de[illegible]
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes [illegible]
Roman and Portland Cement [illegible]
Corrugated Iron [illegible]
Jim Crows [illegible]
Smiths' English Bellows [illegible]
Floor Cloth [illegible]
Rollers, Skins [illegible]
Bundling Twine [illegible]
Paints of [illegible]
Fire Bricks [illegible]

N.B.—The Trade supplied at the lowest rates.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOM[illegible]
[illegible] THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN A[illegible]
DISINFECTOR, [illegible]
UNIVERSAL F[illegible]
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.
For PREVENTING CA[illegible] PLEURO-PNEUMON[illegible] MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMP[illegible]
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND OTHER PLANTS, &c.
PRICE Rs. 45.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD [illegible]
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFF[illegible]
A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine [illegible] be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]
SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES [illegible] DERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY [illegible] USE IN CALCUTTA.

Xmas Presents
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. [illegible]
Goods suitable for the above [illegible]

THEIR IM[illegible] for THIS SEASON have been [illegible] of the VIENNA EXHIBITION [illegible] AGENTS to secure for them expressly a variety of VERY CHOICE NOVELTIES, which are now exposed for inspection in their [illegible] the prices of which will be found to be most moderate [illegible] Separate Stock of HIGH CLASS ENGLISH JEWELLERY has been selected with a judgment acquired [illegible] rience of Indian Buyers, while their fine show of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES, (Manufactured especially to withstand the [illegible] Indian climate,) has never been more varied [illegible] MAKING IT THEIR BUSINESS TO STUDY the [illegible] every class of purchaser in this country, H. & Co. [illegible] Season given particular attention to the variety of [illegible] and the result is that

A XMAS OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT,
A WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENT,

Or an Elegant Article combining Usefulness with [illegible] suitable for GENERAL PRESENTATION, can be purchased [illegible] Establishment, at prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000.

For Local Constituents our Stock is on view. [illegible] Mofussil Purchasers will receive the prompt attention of a special department organized for up-country despatches. Selections from Show-room Stock will be forwarded the same day upon which the Order reaches Town.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WAT[illegible]
AND CLOCK MAKERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HEALTH RESTORED
BY THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE P[illegible]

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended [illegible] for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness, which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy; they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all derangements of the Digestive and [illegible] organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

In the presence of which invaluable [illegible] the [illegible] success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, & take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with Parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines. The announcements may be in English or in any of the [illegible] languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a medium for bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive [illegible] Advertisers, of every station, great and small, [illegible] to the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish [illegible] the notice of the Public, all alike take [illegible] Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should [illegible] valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking at the increasing number of Native Railway [illegible] on the lines of Western India, native [illegible] seeing that they have the privilege of [illegible] language, would find the publication of [illegible] at Railway Stations a decided means of extending [illegible]

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING [illegible] AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. [illegible] ways to their destination, Placards exhibited [illegible] Stations on these lines are every day becoming [illegible] valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' [illegible] notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations on either [illegible] they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise [illegible] that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed [illegible] tremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers [illegible] use of the new means now offered of making [illegible] known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FARQU[illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C. PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.